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Facts ſerving to illuſtrate the Character of the Right Honourable THOMAS late EARL of KINNOULL.

[From the Appendix to Mr Kemp's Sermon, preached before the Society in Scotland for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge.]

THE late Earl of Kinnoull was born in 1710, married 1741 to Conſtantia, daughter of John Kirkle-Earnley, Eſq; * by whom he had iſſue one ſon, who died an infant. He was choſen member of parliament for Cambridge in 1741, and repreſented that corporation till he ſucceeded his father in the peerage in 1758. He was alſo choſen Recorder of Cambridge, and held that office till his death. He was for many years chairman of the committee of privileges. In 1741 he was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the revenue in Ireland,—in 1746, a Lord of trade and plantations,—in 1754, a Lord of the treaſury,—in 1755, paymaſter-general of his Majeſty's forces,—in 1758, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter, and member of the privy council,—and, in 1759, ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of Portugal.

His unremitting attention to public buſineſs for ſo long a period, and in ſo many different offices, having greatly impaired his health, in 1762 he reſigned all his employments under the crown,

* She died in 1753.

and refolved to dedicate the remainder of his life to retirement, at the feat of his anceftors.—A refolution from which the moft urgent folicitations and fplendid offers were never able to divert him.

In January 1768, this Society, with one voice, invited him to be their prefident; an office for which he was eminently qualified, and which, with much credit to himfelf and benefit to the inftitution, he fuftained till his death.

A yearly annual donation was but one of many favours which he conferred upon the Society. From the time of his election he entered with fpirit and zeal into their objects, and uniformly exerted himfelf to promote them. When prefent, he prefided with ability and moderation in their councils; and when abfent, replied with fcrupulous punctuality to the letters, and favoured them with his advice and aflifiance whenever they were requifite.—To his talents and influence, as well as to his extenfive knowledge and long practice in bufinefs, the fociety were often fingularly indebted.

But his conduct, as prefident of this fociety, exhibits only a partial and very limited view of this worthy Nobleman.

His character was uniform and conftitent in all its features, for it was formed by principles which admit of no variation. The fociety can trace it only in few of its outlines; but what they advance refts either upon facts of public notoriety, or the perfonal knowledge of fome of their own members whofe teftimony is beyond fufpicion.

A *warm but rational piety* was the great leading principle of his character; it directed and pervaded every part of his conduct in public and private life.

He made no oftentatious difplay of religion, but he was not afhamed to practife the duties, and avow the feelings which belong to a Chriftian. The apprehenfion of cenfure or of ridicule from the fafhionable world, deterred him not from giving regular attendance upon the public ordinances of divine worfhip. This part of his conduct flowed from noble and juft principles.

Public homage, he conficlered to be indifpenfably due from every member of fociety, to the great Author of all *public* as well as private good. He firmly believed in the eftabliflied religion of his country. He felt the reverence which a good citizen owes to its inftitutions. He knew the influence of the example of men of his rank upon the manners of the inferior, and great body of the community. His attendance, therefore, upon public worfhip, was not occafionally but regular, and extended to the whole of its ufual and ftated fervices.

Although, while refident in England, and in a public ftation abroad, he was of the communion of the Church of England, (naturally led to this by his education and the practice of his family) yet when he came to live in this country, he conformed to the ufages of the Church of Scotland. He well knew, that in articles of faith and doctrine, the two fifter churches are united, and that matters of form conftitute the chief, if not the only difference between them.

This good man's deep-felt fenfe of religion was expreffed in a manner ftill more fingular, and worthy of admiration.

When, from the abfence or ficknefs of the miniiter, or any other caufe, there was no public worfhip in the parifh-church, it was his regular practice on the Lord's day to call together his family and domeftics, to read to them a portion of the fcriptures, and fuch books of religion as he judged beft adapted to their improvement, and to preftde among them in immediate acts of devotion.—And this laft he uniformly did every Sunday evening through the year.

It was his opinion, that no elevation of rank can be an apology for the neglect of the duties which man owes to his Maker; and befides, that no man can ever appear in a more dignified or graceful attitude, than when at the head of his family, acknowledging the bounties, and foliciting the continuing protection of their common Parent. The compofitions which he ufed in thefe acts of family-devotion were his own, and fingularly excellent,—in reciting them, which he did from memory, the animation and fervour of his manner, at once demonftrated the warmth of his own devotional feelings, and excited a congenial fpirit in the breafts of all who heard him.

When no clergyman was prefent, he always officiated as chaplain at his own table, both before and after meals,—not by the fhort form commonly, and too often irreverently repeated, but by a few fuitable expreffions pronounced with the

the decent folemnity which becomes an immediate addrefs to the Deity.

He regularly joined in the celebration of the Lord's Supper in his parifh-church, and attended upon all the religious fervices preparatory to, and conſequent upon that ordinance, as uſually obſerved in the Church of Scotland. The cloſeneſs of his attention, and the ſerioufneſs of his mind upon theſe occaſions, viſibly appeared in his countenance and manner. He had a ſingular delight in that ordinance, and it always ſeemed to produce the happieſt effect upon his mind,—to give a brifker flow to his ſpirits, and a new degree of vivacity to his converſation.

The duties of the cloſet he obſerved with no leſs care than thoſe of the family and church. To ſecret devotion a conſiderable part of his time was daily allotted, during the time conſecrated to this purpoſe, no engagements in buſineſs, nor hurry of company were ſuffered to intrude. The ſcriptures were the guide and conſtant companion of his devotions. Few had ſtudied them with cloſer attention, and few had more thoroughly imbibed their ſpirit.

His belief of Chriſtianity was ſincere, the reſult of ſerious and careful inveſtigation. Almoſt every book of character, upon the nature and evidences of the goſpel, he read with care; and as his memory was retentive to an uncommon degree, he was never obſerved to be at a loſs, when any branch of that ſubject was introduced into converſation.

Sincere in his profeſſion of religion, every thing immediately connected with its intereſt engaged his attention. He was, of conſequence, a friend to its miniſters. They were acceptable gueſts at his very hoſpitable table, and with the worthy and learned among them he cultivated habits of familiar intercourſe.

Some of the brighteſt ornaments of the Church of England he numbered among his particular friends; and of the Scottiſh clergy there were not a few whom he honoured with diſtinguiſhing marks of his confidence and eſteem. To the miniſters of his immediate neighbourhood he gave a general invitation to his houſe, and to the uſe of his library; and encouraged them upon every occaſion of moment, to ſolicit, and repoſe upon his advice and aſſiſtance.

In all thoſe pariſhes where he was an heritor, he promoted the augmentations of the livings, and gave liberal aſſiſtance to every plan propoſed for the accommodation of the miniſters.

As he invited the clergy to his ſociety and table, ſo there was not only nothing to deter, but every thing to induce them to comply. In his preſence nothing was ever permitted which had the remoteſt aſpect of indecorum; and ſuch was the reverence which his well-known character inſpired, that even men of rank, though free in their principles, and in other companies licentious in their converſation, yet before him were moſt guarded and attentive to propriety.

But the Earl of Kinnoull's converſation was not innocent only, it was inſtructive in no common degree. Few men had treaſured up ſo great a ſtore of various and important knowledge. He was an excellent claſſical ſcholar, and while among literary men, his frequent and apt quotations ſhewed his familiarity with the beſt writers of antiquity, particularly the Roman poets.

With the hiſtory and ſtate of modern literature alſo, his acquaintance was extenſive and accurate. The beſt new publications were regularly ſent to him, and added to his ample collection; they were frequently the ſubjects of his converſation, and upon none did his memory, taſte, and judgement appear to greater advantage.

Another line of converſation in which he excelled, and for which he had an inexhauſtible fund of materials, was in giving curious and intereſting anecdotes concerning the diſtinguiſhed perſonages of his time, the political tranſactions of that period, and the ſecret ſprings which produce them.

The high offices of ſtate which he had long filled, and the habits of intimacy in which he had lived with people of high rank and conſequence, gave him opportunities of knowing and entertaining his friends with many facts and circumſtances which they could derive from no other ſource of information.

His near relation to Robert the great Earl of Oxford, ſufficiently accounts for his early introduction into the political world; his own ability, integrity, and unremitting attention to buſineſs, ſecured and increaſed that influence which naturally aroſe to him from his high connections. With the firſt men of his

time, both in the political and literary world, he lived in habits of familiar intercourſe. Lord Hardwicke, Mr Pelham, the Earl of Mansfield, Archbiſhop Secker, and Mr Pope, were of the number, and may ſerve as a ſpecimen of thoſe with whom he chiefly aſſociated.

A conſiderable part of a lifetime ſpent in ſuch ſociety, in ſcenes of national buſineſs, and in literary purſuits, could not but afford ample ſtore of valuable information, nor, with his frankneſs of communication, fail to render his converſation as entertaining as it was inſtructive.

But the Earl of Kinnoull was not fitted only to ſhine in converſation,—he was ſtill more diſtinguiſhed by his active, diffuſive benevolence. His retirement from public buſineſs was not devoted to indolence and inaction. The remainder of his life, though in a more contracted ſphere, was aſſiduouſly employed in the ſervice of his fellow-creatures.

Many evidences of his public ſpirit and beneficence he has left behind him. That noble and uſeful work, the bridge over Tay at Perth, it is well known, owes to him its exiſtence,—under his auſpices, and at the riſk of his private fortune, it was reared, and will, it is to be hoped, remain to ſucceeding ages a monument to his honour.

At the meetings of the noblemen and gentlemen of that part of the country where he reſided, he gave conſtant attendance when his health permitted, and the importance of the object required his preſence. In their deliberations, the generoſity and diſintereſtedneſs of his views, united to his great talents and experience in buſineſs, never failed to command univerſal reſpect.

The benevolent and worthy part which he acted towards the Society in Scotland for propagating Chriſtian knowledge, has been already mentioned. To various charitable inſtitutions in England, he was a regular and liberal contributor.

But in no part of his conduct did the excellence of this good man's heart more amiably diſcover itſelf, than in his behaviour to young people. An old man, ſurrounded by young men ſtrongly attached to him, affords a pleaſing ſpectacle. It was the picture frequently exhibited by the Earl of Kinnoull. He delighted in their ſociety. He encouraged them to come to his houſe—ſuperintended their education—examined into their progreſs, and gave them inſtruction. He ſtrove, by every winning art and proper indulgence, to make himſelf agreeable to them, and gain their confidence, that he might improve their minds by uſeful knowledge, and form them to the love of religion and virtue.

(*To be continued.*)

Inſtructions for raiſing and ſecuring a crop of Turnips.

[In a Letter from Mr Henry Vagg to one of his Subſcribers.]

IN purſuance of the engagement I entered into by my printed propoſals, I have the honour of tranſmitting to you a particular account of the proceſs for ſecuring a crop of turnips. For effecting this good purpoſe, and attaining this deſirable end, many expedients have been offered, and many compoſitions projected, all having for their object the preparation of the ſeed of turnips, ſo as to impregnate the young plant ſpringing from the ſeed with the qualities of the ſeveral ingredients, and by making it offenſive to the taſte or ſmell, preſerve it from the attack of inſects. What reaſon there is or is not in this, cannot be determined by me, whoſe time has been ſpent moſtly in the fields, and not at all in the ſchools of philoſophy. But without intending the leaſt reflection on, or depreciating the merit of the ſeveral inventors; I ſhall only ſay, I have never found any thing of the kind on which I could place a dependence. The leading ſtep towards the cure of an evil, is a right knowledge of its cauſe, without which our practice will be built on conjecture, and conſequently be liable to error; and from want of ſuch knowledge, as to the failure of turnips, the proper remedy has lain ſo long undiſcovered. The deſtruction of theſe crops is generally attributed to the fly; but I have now an abſolute certainty, grounded on experience, that the fly is not the only, nor indeed the principal occaſion of the miſchief. The turnip in its infant ſtate has many enemies; the *fly*, the common *earth-worm*, and the *ſlug*. The fly is of two ſorts; the one of a dark brown colour, inclining to black; the other of a lighter brown, with longitudinal ſtrokes of white on its back and wings. Of both theſe ſorts, conſiderable numbers may be ſeen on a ſingle ſeed-leaf of a young turnip plant, on the upper

per ſurface of which make many ſmall punctures; and though theſe punctures retard the progreſs of it, and are in ſome degree injurious, yet they are not fatal to it, but, enlarging as the plant increaſes in growth, are (as I apprehend) the occaſion of thoſe holes always to be found in the leaves of the beſt crop of turnips. It cannot however be denied, that in lands naturally poor and unmanured (in which, by the way, turnips ought never to be ſown) the puncture of the fly is very prejudicial, as from the languor of vegetation, the plant cannot recover and outgrow the injury, but from its weakneſs droops and dies.

The common earth-worm (of which in all lands there are more or leſs, and which in ſome are very abundant) by its workings makes the ground light and hollow about the plants, in conſequence of which they are liable to be injured, and are frequently deſtroyed, by the ſcorching rays of the ſun. But the greateſt and moſt deſtructive enemy is a reptile of the ſnail claſs, but without a ſhell, of a whitiſh colour, and of the medium length of one inch, ſome being more, and ſome leſs. What it is called by naturaliſts I am ignorant, but in Somerſetſhire it is well known by the name of the SLUG, and ſingly does more damage to young and tender plants, than all the other ſpecies of inſects. And this I aſſert, not from ſpeculation only, or conjecture, but from certain experience and ocular demonſtration. In the year 1777, I ſowed a field of ten acres of turnips, and at the firſt appearance of the ſeed-leaf, ſaw in the evening the crop coming regularly over my field; but obſerving it again the next morning, found large patches entirely eaten off, and much ſlime on the vacant places reſembling the tracks of a ſnail, without being able, on the moſt attentive examination, to diſcover any ſort of inſect except the fly. Reflecting further on this appearance, and conſidering it to be highly improbable, if not almoſt impoſſible, that ſo great havoc ſhould be made by ſo ſmall an inſect in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, I was led to think, that (whatever might be the operations of the fly by day) the principal damage was done in the night, and that it aroſe not from the fly, but from ſome other then unknown cauſe.

Strongly poſſeſſed with this opinion, about midnight I went into the field with a light, to examine the ground, and viewing it in various parts, ſaw the ſlug in great abundance, in almoſt every part of the field, then feeding on the plants that remained from the ravages of the preceding night. It immediately ſtruck me, that if theſe could be deſtroyed, the remainder of the crop might be ſaved, and with that view I ſent out my ſervant to make the experiment, with a barley roller and two horſes, with which in the ſame night he went over the field; and the next day the number of ſlugs to be ſeen lying dead on the ground and turned brown by the ſun, was almoſt incredible. From this time the plants were no more moleſted, though the fly was at all times after to be ſeen in the field, but leſs active than before; and by this ſimple operation was part of a crop preſerved, which there is ſtrong reaſon to believe would otherwiſe have been totally deſtroyed in forty-eight hours. Encouraged by this ſucceſs, I privately purſued the ſame method for ſeveral ſucceſſive years, and without the aid of any kind of compoſition, have had regularly good and full crops of turnips, when there has been a partial and general failure around me.

To aſcertain as well as I could the comparative damage done by the fly and the ſlug, in June 1787, I ſowed ſome turnip-ſeed in two earthen pots, kept within doors. In both it came up well, and when it appeared in the ſeed-leaf, I collected a quantity of flies of both ſorts, which I put into one of the pots, and confined them under a glaſs, aired at the top with holes made in paper. Into the other I in like manner put two ſlugs. The conſequence was, that the young plants were entirely eat off by the ſlugs, cloſe to the earth. In the other pot, the flies were daily on the plants, and made ſome degree of punctures on the upper ſurface of the leaves, but did not ſo far affect them, but that every plant went on to the rough leaf, when no more attention being paid to them, they died for want of water.

Having premiſed thus much, and faithfully related the facts on which my management is grounded; I propoſe to your practice the following cheap, eaſy, and (as I am perſuaded) effectual method of raiſing and preſerving a crop of turnips.—Immediately on ſowing and harrowing in the ſeed, and which ſhould be in dry weather if poſſible, roll the ground as for barley, and as ſoon as the turnip appears in the ſeed leaf, go over the field with a barley roller, IN THE NIGHT, and

and at the interval of two or three days at fartheſt, go over it again a ſecond time, in the ſame manner, and at the ſame time, unleſs after the firſt night's rolling you obſerve the plants ſtrong and vigorous, and in a ſtate free from danger, which in clean, ſandy, or loamy land, will often be the caſe. But in rough and ſtony ground the ſecond night muſt not be omitted.

The roller muſt be eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, that it may have weight ſufficient to anſwer the intended purpoſe.

By this ſimple proceſs the ſlug is deſtroyed while feeding on the plant, the operations of the earth worm impeded, the activity of the fly checked, the power of the ſun abated, and the vigour of the plants increaſed in proportion as the earth is broken by the roller, and preſſed cloſer to the roots.

But it may poſſibly be aſked, (as the ſole dependence is on rolling for deſtroying the ſlugs) why it may not be performed in the day-time? To this the anſwer is eaſy. The ſlug is impatient of the heat of the ſun; retires by day into the earth for ſhelter; and except in moiſt, cloſe, and cloudy weather, I have at no time been able to ſee any, and then but very few; ſo that rolling in the day cannot be effectual to that purpoſe, tho' in other reſpects it will be moſt certainly beneficial.

And as doubts may ariſe with you and many, whether the great weight of the roller and the horſes feet may not be injurious to the young plants, I do from my own experience aſſure you, the fact is ſo far from being ſo, that the direct reverſe is the truth. I have frequently remarked myſelf, and heard the ſame obſervation made by others, that on headlands which the horſes go over at the end of every furrow, and in tracts where ſheep have been driven to fold, even after the appearing of the ſeed, the turnips have been generally better than in other parts, and have ſucceeded there when they have failed in other quarters of the field.

Thus, Sir, I have fulfilled my engagement, having advanced nothing which is not the reſult of experience, and I have well-grounded expectation, that you and every cultivator of turnips ſtrictly following the practice I propoſe, will find it as effectual as I have.

But the utility of this practice is not confined to turnips only, and being deſirous to aid the cauſe of agriculture as much as lies in my power, I wiſh to engage your attention to the following particulars.

About nine years ago, being two after I had experienced the benefit of night-rolling on turnips, I ſowed a field of wheat, after a crop of peas which had been deſtroyed as I ſuppoſe by the ſlug; the wheat came up thick and ſtrong, but very ſoon after began to look thinner, the blades being much ſtripped and eaten in many places. On a nearer inſpection, I obſerved a ſlime on the ſtalks, and concluding the ſlug to be the cauſe of the miſchief, I had immediate recourſe to night-rolling, and by once performing it, the enemy was ſubdued, and the crop preſerved. Two years after this, I had another field of wheat attacked in like manner, when my neighbours told me the grub was got into it, and that I ſhould certainly loſe my crop. But knowing by experience the grub to take its food under the ſurface of the earth, and ſeeing the blades of my wheat ſtript, at and above the ſurface, I purſued my method of night-rolling, and by ſo doing ſecured that crop alſo.

Flax I have never ſown, but have heard it often ſaid to be injured by the fly. I rather ſuſpect the miſchief is done by the ſlug, and would adviſe night-rolling to be tried, which is neither difficult nor expenſive.

Cabbage-ſeed, cauliflower, and other garden ſeeds, are very frequently attacked and often deſtroyed both by the fly and ſlug; and the former of theſe ſeeds being now ſown in large quantities for feeding cattle, I recommend night-rolling as the moſt probable means of preſerving them, having ſeveral times practiſed it with the garden roller, and always with the ſame good ſucceſs.

Whilſt I am writing this, I have a Dutch clover field of eighteen acres, where there is ſcarce a ſtalk from which the leaves are not eaten by the ſlug; millions of them ſheltering themſelves by day at the bottom of the graſs, and making their depredations by night. Two night-rollings I have no doubt would deſtroy them, but for obvious reaſons I at preſent forbear to perform them.

This is what I have to communicate in regard to other ſeeds; and if on further trial, which I ſtrongly recommend, it ſhall be found to anſwer, I ſhall have the pleaſure of contributing to the advancement of agriculture, and the pu-

blic

blic benefit; but if otherwiſe, and my expectations ſhould prove too ſanguine, I ſhall ſtill enjoy the conſcious ſatisfaction of having diſcharged my duty to the beſt of my abilities, and with the moſt upright intentions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Chilmpton, May, 1788 HENRY VAGG.

Abſtract of the Hon. Edward Wortley Montague's Journey from Cairo in Egypt, to the Written Mountains in the Deſart of Sinai.

[From the Philoſophical Tranſactions.]

I SET out from Cairo, by the road Tauriehi Beni Iſrael, or of the Children of Iſrael. After 20 hours, at about three miles an hour, we paſſed the mountains Maxatee, by an opening on our right hand. Through this breach the Iſraelites are ſaid to have gone, and not to have taken a more ſouthern track, which I think moſt probable, this latter, from what one can now judge, being hardly paſſable for Pharaoh's chariots.

At Suez, I found an opportunity of going to Tor by ſea, which I was glad of, becauſe going near the place at which the Iſraelites are ſuppoſed to have entered the Gulph, and having a view from the ſea, as well of that as of the oppoſite ſhore, I might be better able to form a judgement about it.

When we were oppoſite to Bedeah, it ſeemed a plain capable of containing the Iſraelites, with a ſmall elevation in the middle; there appeared alſo ſomething of ruins. The Captain and pilots told me, it was the place where the Iſraelites entered the ſea, and the ruins were thoſe of a convent: there is a ſtrong current which ſets to the oppoſite ſhore: about S. E. it forms a whirlpool, where they told us ſhips were ſometimes loſt. It is about ſix miles N. of Cape Carondel. It is called Birque Pharaonæ, the well or pool of Pharaoh; and here they affirm his hoſt was deſtroyed. We anchored in 15 fathom, within a mile and half of the ſhore, in the Birque Carondel, to the N. of the Cape.

A ſouth moon makes high water, and it ebbs ſix hours. At Suez it flows ſix feet; the ſpring tides are nine; and from the beginning of November, to the end of April, ſometimes twelve.

The Egyptain, Weſtern, or Thebaic ſhore, from Badeah ſouthward to oppoſite Tor, on the Eaſtern ſhore, is all mountainous and ſteep, and at Elim, the northernmoſt point of the Bay of Tor, ends the ridge of mountains, which begins on the eaſtern ſhore of this weſtern branch at Carondel.

We from thence croſſed the plain in about eight hours, and entered the mountains of Sinai. They are of granite of different colours. At the entrance of the narrow breach through which we paſſed, I ſaw on a large looſe granite ſtone, an inſcription in unknown characters, given, I think, by Dr Pocock, Biſhop of Oſſory; however, as the Iſraelites had no writing, that we know of, when they paſſed there, I did not think it of conſequence enough to ſtop for; the Arabs told me it was relative to a battle fought there between Arabs; there are not above five or ſix words. We arrived at the convent of Mount Sinai. The Monks were far from owning to me, that they had ever meddled with the print of the foot of Mahomet's camel. I examined it thoroughly, and no chiſel has abſolutely ever touched it; for the coat of the granite is entire, and unbroken in every part; and every body knows, that if the coat of leſs hard ſtones than a granite is once deſtroyed it never returns. It is a moſt curious *lusus naturæ*, and the Mahometans turn it to their uſe.

Meribah is indeed ſurprizingly ſtriking. I examined the lips of its mouths, and found that no chiſel had ever worked there; the channel is plainly worn by only the courſe of the water; and the bare inſpection of it is ſufficient to convince any one it is not the work of man. Amongſt the innumerable cracks of rocks which I have ſeen in this, as well as other parts of the world, I never met with any thing like this, except that at Jeruſalem, and the two in the rock that Moſes ſtruck twice, of which hereafter.

We ſat out from Mount Sinai by the way of Schrich Salem; and after we had paſſed Mahomet's ſtone, came to a beautiful valley, where I lay, and hope I have diſcovered the Manna. I did not ſet out till day light, that I might not paſs the rock which Moſes ſtruck twice. I ſaw ſeveral ſhort inſcriptions ſtained on ſome part of the mountains, the characters being the ſame with thoſe of Mount Sinai, Meribah, &c. given by the Biſhop of Oſſory.

About four miles before we arrived at Pharan, we paſſed through a remarkable breach in a rock; each ſide of it as perpendicular

pendicular as a wall about 80 feet high, and the breach is about 40 broad: here I imagine the Horites were ſmote, four miles beyond the preſent ruins of Pharan: for having paſſed this breach, they could make a ſtand, nor could they well be purſued. From Meribah to this place we had always rather deſcended. In about half an hour the ſight and appearance of a large ſtone, not unlike Meribah, which lies at ſome diſtance from the mountain on our right hand, ſtruck me—and I alſo obſerved it had many ſmall ſtones upon it. The Arabs, when they have any ſtone or ſpot in veneration, as Mahomet's ſtone, and the like, after their devotions, lay ſome ſmooth ſtone upon it. I aſked what it was; they told me, Hagar Mouſa, the ſtone of Moſes. I told them that could not be, for that lay in Rephidim: they ſaid that was true, but this was Hagar el Chotatain, the ſtone of the two ſtrokes: that he ſtruck it twice, and more water came from it than from Meribah; witneſs the river. The bed of the river winds to the eaſtward, about E. S. E. I aſked how far it went; they ſaid, this bed ran by Sheich Ali, to thoſe ruins, and quite away to the ſea; ſo the river muſt have begun here, and not at Pharan, and the bed from Pharan here is only formed, I ſuppoſe, by winter torrents. If this is the bed of the river mentioned by Saint Paul, as I dare ſay it is, we have the ſecond rock.

We went down a large valley to the weſt towards the ſea, and paſſed the head of a valley a part of the Deſert of Sin, which ſeparates the mountains of Pharan from thoſe which run along the coaſt, and the ſame plain which we had paſſed from Tor. We had ſcarce entered theſe mountains, and travelled an hour, when after paſſing a mountain where were viſible marks of an extinguiſhed ſubterraneous fire, we ſaw, on our left hand, a ſmall rock, with ſome unknown characters cut on it, not ſtained upon it as thoſe we had hitherto met with; and in ten minutes we entered a valley ſix miles broad, running nearly north and ſouth, with all the rocks, which incloſe it on the weſt ſide, covered with characters.

Theſe are what are called Gebel El Macaatah, the Written Mountains. On examining theſe characters, I was greatly diſappointed, in finding them everywhere interſperſed with figures of men and beaſts, which convinced me they were not written by the Iſraelites; for if they had been written after the publication of the law, Moſes would not have permitted them to engrave images, ſo immediately after he had received the ſecond commandment: if they went this way, and not along the coaſt, they had then no characters that we know of, unleſs ſome of them were ſkilled in hieroglyphics, and theſe have no connection with them. It will be difficult to gueſs what theſe inſcriptions are; and I fear, if ever it is diſcovered, they will be found ſcarce worth the pains. If conjecture be permitted, I will give you my very weak thoughts. They cannot have been written by Iſraelites or Mahometans, for the above reaſon; and if by Arabians, they would have ſome reſemblance to ſome ſorts of Cuphic characters, which were the characters uſed in the Arabic language before the introduction of the preſent Arabic letters. The firſt MSS. of the Alcoran were in Cuphic; theſe have not the leaſt reſemblance to them: Saracen characters are very unlike: beſides, I ſhould place them higher than the Hegira. I think it not improbable that they were written in the firſt ages of Chriſtianity, and perhaps the very firſt: when I ſuppoſe pilgrimages from Jeruſalem to Mount Sinai were faſhionable, conſequently frequent and numerous, by the new Chriſtian Jews, who believed in Chriſt; therefore I ſhould believe them Hebrew characters uſed vulgarly by the Jews about the time of Chriſt. I ſhewed them when at Jeruſalem, to the Rabbins, who were of the ſame opinion. Theſe are all conjectures; and it ſeems much eaſier to ſay what theſe inſcriptions are not, than what they are. They can ſcarce be of St. Helen's time; for they would have ſome analogy with the Greek characters, and they have none. Perhaps ſome gentlemen will think them ancient Egyptian, written by the colony which they ſuppoſe went to inhabit China. That is a matter I will not meddle with; but amongſt many others, it will be liable to one great objection, which is, that ſuch colony, if there ever was one, probably went the ſtrait road, from the head of one gulph to the head of another, from Hierapolis to Eloth, the way the Mecca pilgrims now go. I, for the firſt reaſon given, did not think them written by the Iſraelites, and could not conceive they were of any great conſequence. E. W. M.

Anecdotes

Anecdotes of Francis Baron Trenck, Colonel in the ſervice of her Majeſty the Empreſs Queen, and Commander in chief of a Body of Pandours; extracted from the Memoirs of his Couſin, Ferdinand Baron Trenck.

FRANCIS Baron Trenck was born in 1714, in Calabria, a province of Sicily, where his father then commanded. His mother was a lady of the family of Kettler, in Courland. Baron Trenck, the father, died governor of Seitſchau in Hungary, in 1743, leaving behind him a very conſiderable fortune, both in that kingdom and Sclavonia, where he poſſeſſed the eſtates called Kretovack, Steternitz, and Pakratz. Theſe are the eſtates which he entailed on me, and of which I have ſince been ſo unjuſtly deprived. He was my father's own brother, and his name was John.

Francis Baron Trenck was ſix feet three inches high, German meaſure; his perſon was beautiful, and his ſtrength ſo great, that he could cut off the head of an ox with his ſabre at a blow. His father, who was a mere ſoldier, and at the ſame time very avaricious, was extremely negligent in the education of his ſon, and let him paſs the firſt years of his life among the Croats, whoſe ſavage and barbarous manners ſerved only to confirm his natural inclination to cruelty. In company, however, no body would have ſuſpected the ferocity of his diſpoſition; for Trenck was a man of abilities, ſpoke ſeven languages with facility, and was ſurpaſſed by no body in the art of pleaſing, when he choſe to make himſelf agreeable. He was very turbulent in his youth; and at an early age gave a looſe to the moſt violent paſſions, which he never knew how to ſubdue. Old Trenck refuſing to ſupply his extravagance, he thought proper, when no more than Cornet, to go and aſk one of his father's farmers for money. The farmer refuſing to give him any, Trenck drew his ſabre, and killed him on the ſpot. This affair occaſioned a proſecution, which might have been attended with fatal conſequences, if war had not been declared in 1736 between the Turks and Ruſſians. He took advantage of the opportunity, to aſk leave of the court of Vienna to raiſe a ſquadron of huſſars; and having obtained it, went over with his men to the ſervice of Ruſſia.

Trenck ſignalized himſelf much in the war, and became a great favourite of Marſhal Munich. As often as he commanded a detachment againſt the Tartars, he was ſure to return victorious, and his name became a terror to the enemy. At the end of the campaign he was appointed Major.

One day, when the regiment was on a march, and the Turks were running in diſorder, pell-mell, along a plain, Trenck perceived a favourable opportunity of attacking them. He pointed it out to Colonel Rumin, and propoſed to him to lead his regiment to the charge; but the Colonel anſwered, that he had no orders. Trenck then aſked permiſſion to charge with his ſquadron alone, and was refuſed. He fell immediately into a violent paſſion, and called out to the ſoldiers, "If there be any brave fellows among you, let them follow me." About 200 men ſtepped forward; he put himſelf at their head, made a dreadful carnage, beat the enemy, and returned, intoxicated with joy, with the heads he had cut off, and the priſoners he had taken.

As ſoon as he rejoined the regiment, he rode up to the Colonel, called him poltroon, and ſtruck him with his whip, without the other's making any reſiſtance. However, the matter became public, Trenck was put under arreſt, tried by a court-martial, and condemned to be ſhot. The day on which the execution was to take place, Marſhal Munich, either by accident or deſign, paſſed by the tent in which the priſoner was confined. Trenck perceiving him, advanced, and addreſſed him in theſe words: "Will your Excellency allow a foreign gentleman to ſuffer an ignominious death, for having beat a Ruſſian who has diſhonoured himſelf by his cowardice? Allow me rather to ſaddle my horſe, and to go and ſeek in the midſt of the enemy's battalions a glorious death, which will be at the ſame time uſeful to the ſtate." (There was at this moment a ſkirmiſh between the Tartars and advanced poſts.)

The Marſhal averted his head, and made no anſwer. Trenck inſiſted; "Will your Excellency grant me my pardon, if I alone bring back three of the enemy's heads?" *Yes*, was the anſwer. He immediately mounted his horſe, galloped to the field of action, and came back with four heads tied acroſs his ſaddle, and a ſlight wound he had received in his ſhoulder. Munich embraced him,

and appointed him Major in another regiment.

The proofs of valour he gave in his new corps were not leſs extraordinary. A Tartar having run him through the body with his lance, he ſeized it with his hands, broke it aſunder, and had not only the good fortune to eſcape, but alſo to be ſpeedily cured of his wound. His ſecond campaign was equally glorious, and he became the favourite of Marſhal Munich, which drew on him the envy and hatred of all the Ruſſian officers.

Some time before the cloſe of the war, his fiery diſpoſition brought him again into an unfortunate predicament. The Turks haraſſing his regiment, on a march, he begged the Colonel to charge them. The Colonel, who was a Ruſſian, refuſing, Trenck ſtruck him. He called his ſoldiers in vain to his aſſiſtance; he had no longer his Hungarians at his ſide, but was abandoned, and confined.

A court-martial was aſſembled, and he was condemned to die, without hope of pardon. The General, who was a foreigner himſelf, was afraid of offending the Ruſſians, by ſhewing too great a partiality in my couſin's favour.

The day of execution arrived, and Trenck was conducted to the place appointed for that purpoſe; but the Marſhal had ſo ordered matters, that at the very moment when the ſoldiers were going to fire, Field-Marſhal Loeventhal and his wife made their appearance. Trenck no ſooner ſaw them, than he implored their aſſiſtance; they interceded in his favour, and his ſentence was mitigated to baniſhment in Silveria.

He proteſted againſt this ſecond judgement; and the Marſhal wrote on the ſubject to Peterſburgh, from whence orders were brought to break him, and ſend him out of the Ruſſian dominions; which were executed. On his return to his father's houſe in Hungary, he married the daughter of Baron Tillier, Lieutenant Field Marſhal in the ſervice of the Empreſs Queen. His wife did not live long, for Trenck being imprudent enough to carry her, while pregnant, on a hunting party into unwholeſome marſhes, ſhe fell ill, and died ſome time after, without leaving any children.

Trenck's warlike diſpoſition made him ill brook a quiet life. But having no opportunity of following his inclination, all Europe being at peace, he formed the project of ridding Sclavonia of the banditti by which it was infeſted. Before I proceed further, it is neceſſary to make my reader acquainted with theſe people, whom no body before had dared to attack ſeriouſly, although they laid the whole country under contribution, and were guilty of the moſt unheard-of ravages.

They had their Chiefs, whom they called Harumbacha, and who were choſen from amongſt the ſtrongeſt, moſt intelligent, and braveſt of the band. The laws they eſtabliſhed were ſo rigorous that they puniſhed the ſmalleſt fault with exceſſive ſeverity. If one of their people was betrayed in a village, they put all the inhabitants to death, without regard to age or ſex. Their fury was without bounds; and if it ſo happened that a whole band was cut off, the Harumbacha who came with another to ſupply its place, was under the obligation of exterminating all thoſe who had contributed to the misfortune.

They were true partiſans. They kept ſpies in Turky, and frequently fell ſuddenly upon the Turks, and ſtripped them of their booty. At other times they murdered and robbed the merchants they met with on the road, and diffuſed univerſal conſternation throughout the country. No body dared any longer to expoſe himſelf to the hatred of theſe banditti, and the proprietors of land paid a ſmall contribution, to engage them to defend their eſtates againſt the incurſions of the Turkiſh robbers. The gentlemen who were prudent enough to do ſo, were ſure, they and their vaſſals, to live unmoleſted; for the banditti had paſſed a law, forbidding any of their people to forfeit his word. Each Bacha had a certain number of men under his command, and whenever there was a vacancy, a number of competitors offered themſelves to fill it, the Bacha being exempt from all labour, and abundantly ſupplied with the neceſſaries of life.

They ſtrolled without conſtraint about the country, and wore large rings and ſilver buttons, which made it eaſy to diſtinguiſh them. If ever they were attacked by regular troops, they were almoſt ſure to come off victorious. They uſed to retire into immenſe foreſts, which no body but themſelves had explored, and ſally thence upon the proprietors of land who refuſed to pay the contributions they demanded.

Such

Such were the people whom Trenck dared to attack with the Pandours, his vaſſals. It is true, that he afterwards obtained regular troops to aſſiſt him, having made an offer to the Court of Vienna to rid the country entirely of theſe dangerous enemies. A regular war began, and perhaps more courage, prudence, and underſtanding, were neceſſary to carry it on, than to conduct numerous armies. Trenck ſeemed born for it; he hunted them night and day, and tracked them like wild beaſts; ſometimes killing one, ſometimes another, and treating them with unheard-of cruelty, though he was conſtantly in danger of falling into their hands, through the treachery of his own people.

I will here relate two adventures that will give a perfect idea of the character of this ſingular man. He had impaled alive the father of a Harumbacha. One day, as he was patroling the banks of a ſtream, that ſeparated the frontiers, he met the ſon, who was on the other ſide with his whole band. It was a moonlight night, and the robber called out, "Trenck, I know your voice; you impaled my father, you perſecute us like a ſcoundrel as you are, and are as treacherous in the advantages you take, as cruel in your diſpoſition. Croſs the rivulet if you dare, and I will ſend away all my people: we will then lay aſide all our arms except our ſabres, and ſee who will remain maſter of the field of battle!" The propoſal being accepted, the robber diſmiſſed his band, and Trenck paſſed the ſtream. They drew their ſabres, but at the moment the combat was going to begin, Trenck ſhot his antagoniſt treacherouſly with a pocket-piſtol, cut off his head, carried it away with him, and expoſed it on a pole. I leave my reader to determine whether this behaviour to a free-booter, whoſe conduct was ſo open and ſo noble, be worthy of cenſure or praiſe. But be it as it may, the purſuit of the banditti was vigorouſly continued, and my couſin became the terror of this dangerous race of men. The ſecond adventure was as follows:

One day, when Trenck was hunting, he heard the ſound of muſic in a lone houſe, which belonged to one of his vaſſals. As he was thirſty, he entered, and found a table ſpread, and a numerous company celebrating a wedding. He ſat down among them without heſitation, not ſuſpecting that the houſe was the *rendezvous* of the banditti.

A moment after, there appeared two Harumbacha of tall ſtature, and completely armed. Trenck, on ſeeing them, could not conceal his alarm; but the robbers immediately diſpelled his fear. "Trenck," ſaid one of them, "we never did any injury either to you or your vaſſals, and yet you perſecute us with unexampled cruelty. Our way of thinking is nobler than your's; eat in peace. We could if we pleaſed put you to death without its being in your power to defend yourſelf; but be under no apprehenſion: when we have eat and drank, we will ſee, ſword in hand, whoſe cauſe is the beſt, and whether you be really as brave and invincible as report would make us believe."

After this ſpeech they ſeated Trenck between them, and ſat down gaily to partake of the feaſt. It is eaſy to conceive the embarraſſment of my couſin, eſpecially as he did not know but the two Chiefs might have left ſome of their banditti at the door with orders to come to their aſſiſtance, whenever they might think proper to attack him. He therefore drew his pocket-piſtols unperceived, and pointing them under the table, at the bellies of his two adverſaries, diſcharged both at once; then ſeizing the table, he overturned it on thoſe who were oppoſite to him, and luckily made his eſcape out of the room. He had even the preſence of mind, on going out, to take away the muſket of one of the robbers, that had been left ſtanding at the door. In the mean time, the two wounded chiefs lay weltering in their blood, and the other gueſts were endeavouring to get up. One of them at length ſucceeding, ran like a madman after Trenck, who, having permitted him to come ſufficiently near, ſhot him dead with his own muſket, cut off his head, and carried it home, to exhibit it to his people.

Theſe repeated loſſes deprived the banditti, by degrees, of their braveſt chiefs, and they were at laſt obliged to ſeek for refuge in the Turkiſh dominions.

About this time the war of 1741 was declared, and all the Hungarians took up arms in defence of their Queen. Trenck wrote immediately to Vienna, for permiſſion to raiſe a body of Pandours, on condition that a general pardon ſhould be granted to all the banditti who might chuſe to enliſt. He obtained his requeſt, publiſhed the amneſty, and began to

raiſe men; but very few of the banditti would conſent to ſerve in his corps. He was, however, more fortunate among his vaſſals, out of whom he raiſed a body of near five hundred men. When he got them together, he continued to hunt down the robbers, whom he, at laſt, found means to ſhut up between the Saw and the Sarſaw, and forced them to capitulate. This procured him three hundred recruits, who enliſted among his Pandours.

The greateſt part of theſe men were ſix feet high, ſtrong, and vigorous: they were good ſwimmers, and could run through the woods for whole hours, like deer. None but men of this deſcription were received among the banditti.

It is not therefore aſtoniſhing, that an experienced chief ſhould undertake, with ſuch ſoldiers as theſe, the moſt daring and extraordinary enterprizes: and, indeed, as long as any of them remained in Trenck's *corps*, the Pandours were not dreaded without reaſon. The great misfortune was, that they were entirely unacquainted with diſcipline. However, my couſin, who was no ſtranger to their national character, contrived to keep up a kind of ſubordination among them. The debauchery he permitted, and the promiſe of pillage, were means that never failed of ſucceſs, when he wiſhed to engage them in any perilous undertaking.

It is abſolutely neceſſary that the officer who commands ſuch ſoldiers ſhould be of the moſt undaunted courage. If he does not lead the attack himſelf, with a promiſe of plunder, he will find it difficult to make his men advance; or if he ſhows the ſmalleſt ſigns of timidity, he may be ſure that his men will mutiny, and return to their homes. In a word, to make any thing of the Pandours, it is incumbent on their commander to treat them with ſeverity, and to connive at the ſame time at the horrible exceſſes they frequently commit. It was by ſuch conduct as this that Trenck acquired the reputation of an excellent partiſan, became the terror of the enemy, and did Maria Thereſa important ſervice.

The following adventure happened to him in 1741, when his Pandours were ſtill entirely undiſciplined. One day, when he was exerciſing his regiment, a whole company fired at him with ball-cartridges, killed the running footman by his ſide, and his horſe under him. Trenck ran inſtantly in fury to the guilty company, counted one, two, three, four, and cut of the fourth man's head. He repeated this three times, till he came to a Harumbacha, who, not chuſing to wait for him, ſtepped out of the ranks, drew his ſabre, and advanced to meet him. "I fired at you," ſaid he; "defend yourſelf if you are able." Every body ſtood motionleſs—Trenck attacked his enemy, and had the good fortune to bring him to the ground. He was then proceeding to cut off every fourth man's head, but the whole regiment took to their arms, levelled their muſkets at him and the mutiny became general.

Convinced that it was no time to trifle, he ruſhed furiouſly into the thickeſt of the crowd, and dealt his blows about indiſcriminately. The violence of his fury ſtruck terror into the Pandours; they fell upon their knees, and begged for pardon. Trenck, overjoyed to eſcape ſo well, granted it, after having embraced ſeveral of them with great cordiality, and made a ſpeech ſuitable to the occaſion, and the genius of the troops to whom it was addreſſed. From that time his regiment was invincible, whenever he was at their head.

When he arrived in Auſtria, he met with numberleſs opportunities of acquiring glory. The French army had been beat near Lintz. Trenck was ſure to be found where any thing was to be done, treating his priſoners with the greateſt barbarity, and making it a rule, never to give quarter in action. The very appearance of his Pandours carried terror along with it: their cruelty, joined to the ferocity of their attack, and their addreſs in plundering, ſpread far and wide the terror of their arms.

Trenck having augmented his *corps*, till it amounted to four thouſand men, it was converted, in the year 1743, into a regiment of Hungarian infantry, which ſtill, however, preſerved the name of Pandours. He added to it, beſides, ſix hundred huſſars, and a hundred and fifty rangers; but though he paid them himſelf, and mounted and armed them at his own expence, yet, at their reduction, the money ariſing from the ſale of their horſes, muſkets, &c. was paid into the treaſury, and has never been accounted for to me.

With ſo numerous a corps, he under-

took

took more conſiderable enterpriſes; levied contributions to the amount of ſeveral millions of florins; captured a great number of places by aſſault; and in the ſpace of five years made ſeven thouſand French and Bavarians, and three thouſand Pruſſians, priſoners of war. It is very remarkable that he was never beat. Every thing ſucceeded to his wiſh: which inſpired his men with ſo much confidence, that nothing diſmayed them when he was at their head. He was, indeed, the firſt man who ever was able to diſcipline the Croats.

In the year 1744, he obliged the French to repaſs the Rhine. He ſwam acroſs the ſame river himſelf, with ſeventy Pandours, took a fort near Philipſburgh by aſſault, killed the Marquis de Crevecœur, who commanded it, with his own hand, and left a detachment to guard his conqueſt; then croſſing the other branch of the Rhine with equal ſucceſs he ſurpriſed two regiments of Bavarian cavalry in their camp, and by this daring *manœuvre* forced the whole army to retreat. Alſace then became the theatre of his glory; where he ſpread terror and conſternation, and laid the whole province under contribution.

The Pruſſians marching into Bohemia, in September 1744, the Imperial army was obliged to leave Alſace, to haſten to the relief of that kingdom. Trenck was on this occaſion charged with the rear-guard, and came off with honour.

His return to Vienna in the month of February 1745 reſembled a triumph. Every body was eager to ſee him, and the Empreſs herſelf received him with the moſt flattering marks of diſtinction.

Trenck, though highly pleaſed with his reception, ſoon left Vienna, in order to recruit on his eſtate. He enliſted eight hundred men, with whom he immediately rejoined the army. The Court granted him every thing he aſked, and he continued to be employed during this campaign with his former ſucceſs.

It was in the month of September of the ſame year that was fought the battle of Sorau. I have already related the manner in which my couſin behaved, and the report fabricated by his enemies to ruin him, by pretending that he had made the King of Pruſſia priſoner in his tent, and afterwards releaſed him. This infamous calumny, of which I have demonſtrated the falſity judicially, for the honour of the family, ſince his death, was the ſole cauſe of his misfortune; for the appellation of crimes cannot well be given to the other articles of which he was accuſed; ſuch as his cutting off the heads of mutinous Pandours; caſhiering officers who had miſbehaved; buying church-plate of his people, and melting it down; his not going to maſs; his apprehending malefactors in the convents, where they had taken refuge, &c. &c. Such actions were eaſily juſtifiable in a Chief who commanded ſoldiers ſo ferocious and undiſciplined as his.

I paſs over the baſe means made uſe of to entrap him; and the many treacherous arts and prevarication of his judges, ſeveral of whom have been either diſmiſſed from their employments, or impriſoned; and will conclude this article by obſerving, that Trenck was a man of matchleſs cruelty of diſpoſition; that he was avaricious, ungrateful to his friends, revengeful, and paſſionate; but I will add, at the ſame time, that few men equalled him in military talents: intrepid to a fault, indefatigable, intelligent, and faithful to his Prince. His blood flowed frequently in the ſervice of his country: he contributed more than any other man to ſupport the tottering throne of his miſtreſs, and yet he died in priſon at the age of thirty-three, a victim to the hatred, malice, and avarice of his enemies.

TRIAL of W. Brodie and G. Smith concluded, p. 372.

IN our laſt we gave the parole and written evidence for the crown. The following witneſſes were adduced for the pannel Mr Brodie.

Exculpatory Proof.

Matthew Sheriff, upholſterer in Edinburgh, brother-in-law to Mr Brodie, ſaid, that he dined with the priſoner Mr Brodie on the day the exciſe was broke (March 5.) and likewiſe drank tea in his houſe; that there were preſent the priſoner's ſiſter, his aunt, and a gentleman, whoſe name he did not know; that he continued with him till within a few minutes of eight o'clock at night, and was poſitive as to the day.

Jean Watt ſaid, Brodie came to her houſe in Libberton's wynd on the evening of Wedneſday the 5th of March, juſt as eight o'clock at night had rung; that he ſtaid there all night, and did not leave the houſe till about nine o'clock next morning; was likewiſe poſitive as to the day and hour, and gave, as a reaſon,

ſon, that he never after ſlept in the houſe; that he was not in her houſe on the day following, but that he was there on the Friday.

Peggy Giles, ſervant to the preceding witneſs, ſaid, Mr Brodie came to the houſe of her miſtreſs on the above evening, juſt as eight o'clock was ringing. Being aſked, Whether it was the Magdalen Chapel or the town bell ſhe heard, ſaid, it was the Tron Church; and being aſked where the Tron Church was ſituated, ſhe ſaid, in the Parliament Cloſe. She agreed with her miſtreſs that the priſoner never again ſlept in the houſe; but that he was twice there on the Thurſday, once in the forenoon, and once in the afternoon.

Helen Aliſon ſaw Brodie come down Jean Watt's ſtair a little before nine o'clock, when ſhe was ſtanding in her door looking for her huſband; that ſhe had her hand on Brodie's ſon's head, a boy of about ſix years of age, and that he, in the paſſing, gave him a halfpenny; that ſhe remembers the day perfectly well, and is ſure it was a Thurſday, as ſhe bought three pair of ſhoes the day before in the market, a pair to each of her ſons, and a pair to her huſband, which ſhe loſt in the bringing home.

James Murray corroborated the above witneſs's depoſition.

James Laing deponed, that a proceſs was depending againſt Mr Brodie before the Magiſtrates for uſing loaded dice.

Robert Smith deponed, that ſpring ſaws and picklocks were uſed by Mr Brodie in the courſe of his buſineſs.

Here (a few minutes after one in the morning) the evidence finally cloſed. The Lord Advocate then ſummed up the evidence for the crown. He ſaid, that after ſo long and fatiguing a ſederunt he would treſpaſs as little as poſſible on the time of the jury. The peculiar ſituation of one of the priſoners, would doubtleſs ſuggeſt ſome painful ſenſations, but it was of no conſequence as to the point immediately before them. One of the pannels (Smith) was a ſtranger, and little known, and for him ſcarce any defence had been attempted; indeed his own declarations were ſo ſtrong and conſiſtent, and ſo fully corroborated by all the other evidence, that he would not ſay more concerning him.—The other priſoner (Brodie) ſtood in a very different ſituation. At the head of an employment which placed him far above the reach of want, and in a ſtation that entitled him to be a member of the city-council, it was ſurely no excuſe, that he had yielded to temptation, and fallen into bad company. The crime with which he was charged had been ſubſtantiated in the cleareſt manner, even independent of the witneſſes that had been objected to. His intimate connection with the parties; his being in Smith's houſe the night of the robbery; his change of dreſs that night; his interview with his foreman, and clandeſtine eſcape on a Sunday; traced to London, and a ſhip altering her courſe to accommodate him, and convey him to Holland; letters written by him under a fictitious name; and above all his direct confeſſion in one of thoſe letters, that he had no concern in the depredations of Smith, Brown, and Ainſlie, but in the laſt fatal one, which could only relate to the excife-robbery; theſe ſurely were circumſtances incompatible with innocence, and which could leave no doubt of his guilt in the minds of the jury.—The *alibi*, which had been attempted to be proved, was alſo defective in many points. His brother-in-law was at beſt an exceptionable witneſs; and, at any rate, his evidence was not inconſiſtent with the fact libelled, as that did not happen till about eight o'clock. Jean Watt and her maid were alſo exceptionable witneſſes, conſidering the ſituation the former ſtood in with reſpect to the priſoner, having had ſeveral children by him. They alſo in ſome points contradicted each other, and were both contradicted by Mr Sheriff, who had ſaid that Mr Brodie dined with him on the Thurſday, and remained with him till eleven o'clock at night; whereas the maid ſaid that he had called on Thurſday afternoon at her miſtreſs's houſe; and the miſtreſs had aſſerted ſhe had not ſeen him from the Thurſday morning till the Saturday.

Mr John Clerk, as counſel for Smith, obſerved that his client was a poor man and a ſtranger in this country, and whatever was favourable in his character was unknown, while every thing that tended to blacken and fix guilt upon him was brought forward. Mr Clerk was proceeding to ſtate that he would be able to ſhow that with reſpect to the parole-teſtimony, evidence had been admitted which was both improper and inadmiſſible,

ble, when the Lord Juſtice-Clerk interrupted him, and ſaid, that as the court had determined the admiſſibility of the evidence, it was reflecting upon their judgement now to call it in queſtion; but Mr Clerk inſiſted that he was not then under the correction of the court, as he was addreſſing the jury, who were judges both of the law and of the fact. Mr Clerk however agreed to wave ſpeaking to the import of the parole-teſtimony, as that ground would be occupied by the Dean of Faculty. With regard to Smith's own declarations, no doubt they admitted his acceſſion to the crime libelled, but alſo many other acts of criminality, which no man in his right ſenſes could be ſuppoſed to accuſe himſelf of; it was therefore reaſonable to conclude that theſe declarations were emitted under ſome temporary fit of phrenzy; and this being the caſe, he truſted the jury would conſider it, and judge with candour.

The Dean of Faculty, on the part of Mr Brodie, obſerved, that the ſituation of his client preſented a moſt aſtoniſhing moral phenomenon. That a man deſcended from a reſpectable family, in a rank of life infinitely remote from indigence, of a creditable employment, and filling offices of honour and truſt among his fellow-citizens;—that ſuch a perſon ſhould be guilty of the crime charged, would require a very ſtrong proof indeed. For, as a poet of our own country, who is ſtill alive, obſerves,

The needy man who has known better days,
One whom diſtreſs has ſpited at the world,
Is he whom tempting fiends would pitch upon
To do ſuch deeds, as make the proſperous men
Lift up their hands, and wonder who could do them.

Such was not by any means the ſituation of the unfortunate priſoner; and ſhould his guilt be eſtabliſhed, his rank in life was undoubtedly an aggravation of his crime. To a certain extent, however, he was obliged to admit the ſhame, though not the guilt of his unfortunate client. From an early period of life, he had imbibed a moſt unhappy propenſity to gaming; and to this vice he had reaſon to aſcribe his unhappy ſituation, which had ſubjected him to the loweſt and moſt unprincipled connections, perſons who had attempted to ſacrifice him to their own ſafety. In the courſe of indulging this propenſity Brodie met with a profeſſed gambling club, almoſt every night, at a houſe which was the common receptacle of all deſcriptions of mankind, and which for the good of ſociety ought to be razed to the foundation. Brodie however was by no means ſingular in his attachment to this vice; perſons of the higheſt rank ſcrupled not, in gambling, to aſſociate with highwaymen and pick-pockets; for the dice, like death, levelled all diſtinctions; and it was but very lately that a gentleman, of 3000l. per ann. was detected at Brighthelmſton in uſing loaded dice, and obliged to fly his country, which was exactly Mr Brodie's ſituation. But having acknowledged thus much, he would go no farther;

The very head and front of my offending
Hath this extent; no more.

The evidence, he ſaid, might be divided into three parts: 1ſt, the direct evidence of Brown and Ainſlie; 2dly, the collateral circumſtances; and laſt, the proof of *alibi*.

Upon the firſt part, he ſaid, he had already anticipated almoſt every thing relating to the evidence of Brown and Ainſlie. For a long time after Ainſlie was firſt examined by the ſheriff, he perſiſted in maintaining the innocence of Mr Brodie; nor was it till he learned that Brodie was apprehended, and till he was informed that to criminate him was the only means to ſave his own life, that he uttered a ſyllable tending to infer the guilt of the priſoner. Is therefore his evidence the better to be believed that it was wrung from him by the fear of death, or wrought out of him by the hopes of life? The evidence of Brown is, if poſſible, ſtill more unworthy of credit. A more hardened and determined villain can hardly be figured. When giving his evidence he appeared more like a man rehearſing and expatiating upon the patriotic acts he had performed for the good of his country, than a criminal unfolding the black hiſtory of his own iniquities. It is in proof, that he was ſentenced to be tranſported for felony; that a preſentment by the grand jury ſtands againſt him for another felony; and that he was baniſhed for theft, on his own confeſſion, by the juſtices of peace for Stirlingſhire. The witneſs knew that he was liable to be hanged for not tranſporting himſelf, and it became of infinite importance to him to obtain a pardon. He had firſt made this attempt by informing only againſt Smith and Ainſlie. Finding however

ever that this had not anſwered his purpoſe, he thought it neceſſary to fix upon a perſon whoſe character and ſituation would excite public attention, and whoſe puniſhment would become an object. Mr Brodie's acquaintance with the witneſs, and recent retreat from the country, ſuggeſted him to Brown as a proper perſon to fix an accuſation upon; and he was not miſtaken, for it had completely anſwered his purpoſe, and ſecured his pardon for paſt offences; concerning the effects of that pardon he ſhould not now repeat what has been already ſaid. Such being the characters and ſituations of the direct evidence, it was ſurely intitled to no degree of credit.

If there was therefore no credit due to the direct evidence of Brown and Ainſlie, the collateral proof would be found exceedingly defective indeed. The chief witneſs was Graham Campbell, ſervant to Smith; but her evidence amounted to nothing; for ſhe was not only perfectly inconcluſive with regard to time, but ſtood contradicted with regard to a very material fact. She had ſaid, that ſome few nights before ſhe was apprehended, ſhe ſaw Mr Brodie in her maſter's houſe with Brown and Ainſlie; that after ſome time they went out, and returned in an hour or two; that Brodie returned along with them, and they ſupped all together in the kitchen after their return; yet Brown and Ainſlie both concurred in ſaying, that they did not ſee Brodie again that evening after the robbery was committed; and, that he did not return to Smith's with them. Nor do the letters ſaid to be written by the priſoner contain any thing that can bring home to him the preſent charge: they prove that he was avoiding his native land; that he was anxious for the fate of theſe abandoned men, that he was afraid they would accuſe him, but he expreſsly ſuppoſes a falſe accuſation. In one of the letters he indeed ſays, that he had no acceſſion to any of their depredations except the laſt fatal one; but the terms of this acknowledgement exclude even the poſſibility that the priſoner could refer to the breaking of the exciſe-office, for he expreſsly ſays, that he loſt 10 l. by it: the alluſion therefore could only apply to their gambling, and particularly to the depredation on Hamilton the chimney-ſweeper.

With reſpect to the *alibi*, it was, he ſaid, perfectly concluſive; for Jean Watt and her ſervant, both unexceptionable witneſſes, concur in proving, that on the night of the robbery, Mr Brodie came to Watt's houſe juſt as the eight o'clock bell was ringing, and was not out again till about nine o'clock the next morning, which eſtabliſhed as clear an *alibi* as it is poſſible to conceive.

The Dean of Faculty concluded by expreſſing his hope that the jury would find, upon a fair review of the evidence, nothing to warrant their returning a verdict that would affect the life of his unfortunate client.

At about five in the morning, the Lord Juſtice-Clerk began to ſum up the evidence. With regard to Smith, he ſaid, the evidence was ſo perfectly clear, that it was impoſſible to offer any thing that could take off the effect of it.—With regard to Brodie, there was a ſtrong chain of connected circumſtantiate evidence; there was alſo poſitive evidence, ſupported by circumſtances inconteſtibly proved; there were Smith's declarations, which, although they could not be legal evidence againſt Mr Brodie, it was impoſſible not to believe, as they coincided in every particular with Ainſlie and Brown, and, ſurely, it could not be ſaid that he was in a ſituation to give falſe teſtimony againſt another, which at the ſame time tended to condemn himſelf. There was then the circumſtance of Brodie's abſconding, abandoning his country, changing his name, and making his eſcape with ſo much art and diſguiſe; would it be believed that a proceſs by a chimney-ſweeper before the magiſtrates of Edinburgh had occaſioned this? and there were circumſtances in his own letters, which rendered this perfectly incredible. Theſe letters in his mind amounted to a full confeſſion of the crime. In one of them he had ſaid he had no direct acceſſion in Brown, Smith, and Ainſlie's depredations, except the *laſt fatal one*. This had been clearly ſtated by the Lord Advocate, and the force of what he had ſaid no wiſe removed even by the ingenuity of the Dean of Faculty. Where then was there a poſſibility of doubt with reſpect to the criminality of Brodie? He had no doubt in his own mind, nor could he imagine there would be any with the jury. There was indeed an attempt to prove an *alibi*; but the import of that evidence had been ſo fully ſtated already, that he would not dwell upon it; he left the credibility of the witneſſes,

ſes, and the diſcrepancy of their teſtimonies to the jury. He concluded with deſiring the jury to return ſuch a verdict as their own good ſenſe and conſciences ſhould dictate.

The jury were then incloſed a little before ſix, and remained together about half an hour. Mr Hutton was choſen chancellor, and Mr Hay clerk. At one o'clock Thurſday afternoon they returned their verdict, all in one voice, finding the pannels, William Brodie and George Smith, GUILTY of the crime libelled.

The counſel for the pannels ſtated a plea in arreſt of judgement, there being a ſmall houſe adjoining to the exciſe-office, though not in the ſame tenement, in which there were offices belonging to the exciſe, and the indictment did not ſpecify in which of the houſes the crime was committed. The Court unanimouſly repelled the objection.

The Lord Juſtice-Clerk then delivered a ſolemn addreſs to the priſoners, lamenting their unhappy fate, and exhorting all who heard him, to take warning by the fate of theſe unhappy men, to beware of diſſipation and gambling, which had brought the unfortunate priſoners to their untimely and ignominious end. They had a fair trial and able counſel, who had exerted all that genius and ingenuity could do in their behalf, of which they themſelves muſt be ſenſible. He recommended to them to employ the ſhort time they had, in begging mercy of Heaven——their crimes had been great, but the mercies of God were likewiſe great. He lamented the neceſſity he was under of pronouncing the ſentence of the law, which was, that they ſhould be hanged at the common place of execution at Edinburgh on the 1ſt day of October next. Here Mr Brodie diſcovered ſome inclination to addreſs himſelf to the court, but was reſtrained by his counſel.—His behaviour during the whole trial was perfectly collected. He was reſpectful to the court, and when any thing ludicrous occurred in the evidence, ſmiled as if he had been an indifferent ſpectator. His demeanour on receiving the dreadful ſentence was equally cool and determined. He was carried back to priſon in a chair. Smith was much affected.

We ſhall give a few extracts from Mr Brodie's letters.

In one, dated Fluſhing, April 8. ſigned John Dixon, addreſſed to Mr Sheriff, he writes, "I went on board a ſhip cleared out for Leith, but by a private bargain with the captain was to be landed at Oſtend. I have been on board ever ſince the 23d. Moſt of the time we lay aground a little below Graveſend, owing to thick weather and a croſs wind. We are obliged to land here; but this afternoon I will ſet off by water for Bruges, and then for Oſtend, (ſo I begin my travels where moſt gentlemen leave them off), where I ſhall remain for ſome time: indeed I will require three weeks to recruit; for I have ſuffered more from my ſore throat than ſufficient to depreſs the ſpirits of moſt men. There was for twenty days I did not eat ten ounces of ſolid meat, but, thank God, I am now in a fair way. My ſtock is ſeven guineas, but by I reach Oſtend, will be reduced to leſs than ſix. My wardrobe is all on my back, excepting two check ſhirts, and two white ones—my coat out at the arms and elbows."

In another, dated April 10. ſigned W. B. and addreſſed to Michael Henderſon, he ſays, "Were I to write you all that has happened to me, and the hair-breadth eſcapes I made from a well-ſcented pack of blood-hounds, it would make a ſmall volume. I left Edinburgh Sunday the 9th, and arrived in London Wedneſday the 12th, where I remained ſnug and ſafe in the houſe of an old female friend until Sunday the 23d March, (whoſe care for me I ſhall never forget, and only wiſh I may ever have it in my power to reward her ſufficiently), within 500 yards of Bow-ſtreet. I did not keep the houſe all this time, but ſo altered, excepting the ſcar under my eye, I think you could not have *rapt* (ſwore) to me. I ſaw Mr Williamſon twice; but, although countrymen commonly ſhake hands when they meet from home, yet I did not chuſe to make ſo free with him, notwithſtanding he brought a letter to me. My female gave me great uneaſineſs by introducing a *flaſh man* to me, but ſhe aſſured me he was a true man; and he proved himſelf ſo, notwithſtanding the great reward, and was uſeful to me. I ſaw my *picture** ſix hours before, exhibited to public view; and my intelligence of what was doing at Bow-ſtreet office was as good as ever I had in Edinburgh.—I make no doubt but that deſigning villain Brown is in high favour with Mr Cockburn, for I can ſee ſome ſtrokes of his pencil in

* This means the deſcription of him adverti ſed in the news-papers, which was very minute and particular.

my portrait; may God forgive him for all his crimes and falſehoods. I hope in a ſhort time to be in Edinburgh, and confute perſonally many falſe aſperſions made againſt me by him and others. Write me how the main went; how you came on in it: If my black cock fought and gained? &c. &c. I have lived now eighteen days on board, and in good health and ſpirits, although very bad when I came on board. During all my trials ſince I left Edinburgh, my ſpirits, nor my preſence of mind, never once forſook me; for which have reaſon to be thankful."——

He ſpeaks with much feeling of his relations, and how his unlucky adventures muſt affect them. He is very uneaſy on account of his children: "They will miſs me more (ſays he) than any other in Scotland: may God, in his infinite goodneſs, ſtir up ſome friendly aid for their ſupport; for it is not in my power at preſent to give them the ſmalleſt aſſiſtance; yet I think they will not abſolutely ſtarve in a Chriſtian land, where their father once had friends, and who was always liberal to the diſtreſſed." He then tenderly deſcribes their various talents and propenſities, and points out how he would wiſh them diſpoſed of. He expreſſes an anxiety to know whether his creditors acted with lenity or rigour, and how the ſale of his effects turned out; wiſhes that his clothes and tools might be purchaſed and tranſmitted to him; and thinks that (if it was known they were for him) no perſon would bid for them. He ſays, that his intention was, under the name of John Dixon, to go to ſome part of North America; probably firſt to Charleſtown (as there was a ſhip lying to for that port), and from thence to Philadelphia or New York; hopes that his working tools will be there before him; for though it was hard to begin labour at his years, yet he hoped by induſtry and attention to gain a livelihood. He had been requeſted not to write to his friends for two years; but, whatever might be the reſult, he could not refrain from it.

He was alſo anxious to know what friends inquired after him, and how it had fared with Brown, Ainſlie, and Smith, the firſt of whom he reprobates in ſtrong terms. He ſays, "I ſhall ever repent keeping ſuch company; and, whatever they may alledge, I had *no direct concern* in any of their depredations, excepting *the laſt fatal one*, by which I loſt ten pounds in caſh; but I doubt not but all will be laid to my charge, and ſome that I never heard of."

Extracts from Smith's Declarations.

That it is about a year and a half ſince he (Smith) came to Scotland, and was never in it before, was born at Boxford, Berkſhire; that he and wife travelled the country of England as hawkers with a horſe and cart; that when he came to Edinburgh he put up in Michael Henderſon's, where he was confined for about four months, having been taken ill on his arrival, which obliged him to ſend for his wife, and likewiſe for goods, which he ſold, as alſo his horſe, for ſupport; that he has frequented Clark's in the Fleſhmarket cloſe, which is a gambling houſe, where he met with a variety of company, and among the reſt Ainſlie and Brown:—That in the end of October or beginning of November laſt, he in company with Andrew Ainſlie and John Brown, whoſe real name is Humphry Moore, went to the college of Edinburgh about one o'clock in the morning, and having got acceſs at the under gate, they opened the under door leading to the library with a falſe key, and then broke open the door of the library with an iron crow, and carried away the college mace: That he has been acquainted with Deacon William Brodie almoſt ſince his firſt arrival in Edinburgh, and he ſaw him firſt at Michael Henderſon's, when the declarant was confined there; and Brodie ſuggeſted to him that ſeveral things could be *done* in this place, to great advantage, if prudently managed, and Brodie and he were in uſe to go about together to find out proper places where buſineſs could be done with ſucceſs: That on Wedneſday evening the 5th of March, he along with Brodie, Brown, and Ainſlie, between eight and ten at night, broke into the excife-office; that Brodie planned it, and repeatedly carried the declarant there under pretence of calling for Mr C—— and other people, in order to learn the ſituation of the place; and on one of theſe occaſions he obſerved the key of the outer door hung upon a nail near by it, and without taking it down, clapped ſome putty upon it, and carried away the wards, and Brodie took a drawing of the wards; that Brodie told the declarant how to get into the caſhier's deſk, and where the

money

money lay; that Brodie came to the knowledge of theſe circumſtances by being preſent when Mr C—— drew money at the caſhier's office; that the outer door was opened by a key the declarant filed from the pattern before mentioned; in caſe of ſurpriſe it was determined to bolt the outer door in the inſide, and make the beſt of their way by the window; that Ainſlie was armed only with a ſtick, Brodie had a brace of piſtols, the declarant a brace and a half, and Brown a brace, which the declarant borrowed from Michael Henderſon; that theſe arms were all loaded with double balls, as they were determined not to be taken whatever ſhould be the conſequence; that the declarant and Brown, when in the caſhier's room, heard the outer door open, but truſting to Brodie's being at the door, and ſtaunch, they did not mind it; that when coming out, they heard a perſon coming haſtily down ſtairs, which made them ſtop, or they muſt have met him; that upon this the declarant ſaid to Brown, *Here muſt be treachery, get out your piſtols and cock them*, which they did; and the perſon paſſed, and ſhut the outer-door as he went out; that he and Brown went down into Young's-ſtreet, and Brown gave him a ſmall crow, with ſome wedges and a ſhirt; that the chiſſel and ſhirt were given to Brodie afterwards with the bank-notes, the declarant's dark-lanthorn, and two bottles which they had carried from the exciſe, and took for wine;—That it was concerted by Brodie, in caſe of interruption by the man who watched the office coming before the buſineſs was completed, to conceal themſelves until he was gone to reſt, and then to ſecure him; that the declarant had a wig of Brodie's father's in his pocket, in order to diſguiſe himſelf, and the wig and ſcarf and ſmall wedges were left in the ſecond arch from the ſouth of the North Bridge; that Brodie, after being in the exciſe, where he had on black cloaths, went home, and changed them to his ordinary dreſs; that Brodie told the declarant, that his ſiſter had remarked his changing his dreſs in ſuch a hurry; that Brodie brought to the declarant's houſe a day before, as he thinks, the exciſe was robbed, a coil of ropes, which after being knotted into a ladder, the declarant carried to the exciſe-office, and brought back again; that Brodie brought to the declarant's houſe a ſpur, which was taken to the exciſe on purpoſe to be left there, to make it be believed the robbery had been done by ſome perſon on horſeback, and the declarant tore the end of the leather, that it might appear to have dropped from the foot by its being torn by accident.—— It appears from ſubſequent examinations that it was Smith who broke into Bruce's ſhop, and likewiſe Inglis and Horner's.

The Journal of Mr Groves, who was diſpatched from London to Amſterdam, to take charge of Brodie.

On Tueſday, the 1ſt July, I left London, and arrived at Harwich at three o'clock next morning: Wedneſday, waited on Mr Coxe, the agent for the packet, with Mr Fraſer's letter, and alſo on the Captain, who dined with me: at half paſt four in the afternoon ſailed out of the harbour, and loſt ſight of the land at nine: Thurſday got ſight of Helvoetſluys at 12 next day,—a dead calm four leagues from ſhore,—rowed into the harbour in the long boat, with Captain Hearne and Carpmeal, (Sir S. Wright's officer) with the mail, and a woman going as Lady's maid to Sir James Harris's Lady,—drove back by tide, and almoſt out to ſea again,—landed on ſand,—walked to ſeveral farm-houſes, leaving the mail and baggage on the ſand, guarded, in queſt of a waggon,—refuſed; a boor, at laſt, went at an extravagant price;—we had walked ſeven miles on hot ſands, and parched with thirſt;—at eight o'clock waggon came with the mail, &c.—ſet out for the Brill, but, within two miles, waggon broke down, and obliged to procure boors to carry mail, &c.—arrived at the Brill at half paſt nine,—Brooks the meſſenger came from Helvoetſluys to meet us, where he had been waiting,—had heard nothing of any perſon (Engliſhmen) being in cuſtody at Amſterdam, which much alarmed me,—nor had Hutchinſon, the collector of the paſſports,—more alarmed;—delivered Mr Fraſer's letter to Brooks;—at ten ſet off with Brooks for Maſlinſluys,—arrived there at half paſt eleven,—got to Delft at three quarters paſt twelve;—arrived at the Hague at three in the morning in an open poſt waggon, with heavy rain, thunder, and lightning.——— Friday, waited on Sir James Harris at ten in the morning—introduced by Brooks,—treated with great affability, and received a letter from Sir James, which he had al-

ready wrote, directed to Mr Rich the conſul, Sir James having firſt informed me that Brodie was ſafe in the Stadt-houſe, — conſulted Sir James on the mode of obtaining him—informed that, if the magiſtrates of Amſterdam required an official application to the States General, to come back immediately to him, and he would obviate all difficulties; but he did not think it would be neceſſary,—it was Sir James's opinion the magiſtrates would give him up without, if not, was certain, they *would detain him* till an anſwer to Sir James's application to the States would be obtained;—ſet off for Amſterdam, and arrived there the ſame evening;—waited on Mr Rich, —politely received; and we conſulted on meaſures—Mr Rich to wait on one of the magiſtrates that evening, and to ſend to me early next morning.—Waited on Mr Duncan a Scots gentleman, and father-in-law to Mr Gerard, a miniſter at Amſterdam, with Mr Langlands' letter; Mr Duncan ſeemed willing to identify Brodie, but, on being called out into another room by Mr Gerard and his wife, on his return, Mr Duncan ſaid, as far as his word of honour as a gentleman would go, and his belief, he would *ſay* he was the man; but, if an *oath* was required, he would not, —ſaw then a manifeſt reluctance in Mr D. and had no doubt his daughter and the parſon would endeavour to perſuade him to decline troubling himſelf in the matter; but judged he could not go back from what he had ſaid to Mr Rich.

N. B. No miſchief but a woman *or* a prieſt in it,—here both.

Saturday morning, received a letter from Mr Rich—moſt of the magiſtrates gone to their country-houſes—nothing could be done till Monday;—Mr Rich entertained no doubt, but ſaid a magiſtrate had informed him, that a formal requiſition muſt be made by him in writing to the magiſtrates—he produced the copy of one, requiring the perſon of *William Brodie* to be delivered up; I corrected it, by inſerting, *otherwiſe John Dixon*, as the magiſtrates of Amſterdam knew of no William Brodie; Mr Rich agreed it was proper;—informed him of my ſuſpicions reſpecting Mr Duncan, and the ſteps that would be taken by his family, to make him, if poſſible, recant, —my fears further increaſed, as Mr Duncan lodged in the ſame tavern with me, I had frequent opportunities of converſation with him, and could plainly ſee a ſorrow for what he had ſaid, and a wiſh to retract——Monday, waited on Mr Rich,—found, by a miſtake in not inſerting *otherwiſe John Dixon*, in the requiſition, that the buſineſs muſt be delayed till the next day at 10 o'clock, when a general meeting of the magiſtrates, with the grand ſchout, (high ſheriff), to conſider on the application;—miſtake corrected, and requiſition preſented;—Tueſday, ſent for by the magiſtrates to the Stadt houſe;—from their manner, judged Brodie's delivery as *predetermined*;—Mr Duncan ſent for.

Mr Duncan's Account to the Magiſtrates.

That he was not a native of Edinburgh, but of Aberdeen; that he frequently came to Edinburgh on buſineſs; and that eight, ten, or twelve years ago, he could not ſay which, the man who now called himſelf *John Dixon* was pointed out to him as Deacon Brodie, having aſked a gentleman who he was; that he had ſeen him ſeveral times after, and always underſtood him to be Deacon Brodie, but did not know his Chriſtian name; had no doubt, and verily believed he was the ſame man, but would not ſwear he had no doubt, and verily believed him to be the ſame.

BRODIE ordered to be brought in.

Subſtance of Examination.

Q. What is your name?

A. John Dixon.

Q. That is the name you go by here —but is not your real name William Brodie?

A. My Lords, I ſtand here, and claim the protection of the laws of this country, which require two witneſſes on oath to prove me William Brodie.

You ſhall have the protection of the laws of this country, but they do not require two oaths to identify you; it requires that the magiſtrates ſhall be *ſatisfied* you are the ſame man.

Mr *Groves.* I beg leave he may be aſked, If he is not a native of Edinburgh?

Queſtion put—the anſwer, I have been at Edinburgh.

Mr *Groves.* Is he a deacon of Edinburgh?

A. I claim the protection of the laws.

Mr *Groves.* Does he know Mr William Walker, attorney at law, of the Adelphi, London?

A. I know ſuch a man.

Mr *Groves.* Then that William Walker procured the eſcape of this William Brodie from London, which I can prove by

by extracts of letters now in my pocket, the originals of which are here in the hands of your officers. I can ſwear to Mr Walker's writing.

Priſoner ordered to withdraw.

Here the magiſtrates aſked me, if I was ready to ſwear that, from the pointed deſcription of him, and all ſaid circumſtances, he was, to the beſt of my belief, the man required to be given up? —I told them I was.

Mr Duncan was then aſked, If, from what he knew, and what he had heard, he would ſwear he had no doubt, and believed him to be the man?

Mr Duncan's reply. I am only a viſitor here, and being called on ſuch an occaſion, it might, in my own country, where I am a magiſtrate, have the appearance of forwardneſs, if I was to ſwear. I am a man of honour, and a gentleman, and my word ought to be taken. I do believe, and I have no doubt, but he is the ſame man; but I decline to ſwear it: I'll take no oath.

The magiſtrates expoſtulated, but unſucceſsfully, on the abſurd idea of ſaying, *I have no manner of doubt, and verily believe*; and refuſing to ſwear, *I have no manner of doubt!* &c.

As I had previouſly drawn up an information for Mr Duncan and myſelf to that effect, he was aſked, If he would ſign it without ſwearing? when Mr Duncan ſaid he would.

The magiſtrates then ſaid, that they ſhould pay the ſame compliment to me they did to Mr Duncan, and take my ſignature to the certificate, without an oath, even to my belief. Certificates ſigned.

The priſoner was then ordered in, and the certificates read to him, and aſked, If he had not a father? he replied, None: But you had a father, ſaid the Judge—was not his name Brodie? To this Mr Brodie replied, "There are more Brodies than one."

Then by that, ſaid the Judge, you confeſs your name is Brodie?

A Lapſæ Linguæ, My Lord.

Brodie again inſiſted upon the oaths, but the Judge told him that all they wanted was to be *ſatisfied*, which they were from what Mr Duncan and Mr Groves had ſigned, and partly from a confeſſion of his own.

He was told he would ſet off as that day; and it was ſettled at four in the afternoon.

The Judge told me I ſhould have a *guide*, who would procure the means of conveyance, &c. I took my leave of them with thanks, &c; waited on Mr Rich; at four was ſent for to the Stadthouſe, where was a prodigious crowd; two carriages and *four* guides, with four horſes in each carriage; and the priſoner being properly ſecured, we put him into one, and got to Helvoet without much interruption next day at one o'clock; packet ſailed at five.

N. B. I had wrote a letter to Sir James Harris on the Saturday, requeſting the packet to be detained; who informed me by Mr Rich, with whom I dined on the Monday, that it ſhould be detained to the laſt moment.

Brodie was watched two hours alternately on board by the ſhip's crew; his hands and arms confined, and his meat cut for him, &c. On Thurſday night, eleven o'clock, we arrived at Harwich —ſupped—ſet off immediately, and arrived next day at noon at Sir Samſon Wright's; before whom, and Mr Langlands, Brodie confeſſed he was the perſon advertiſed.

Remarkable inſtance of Attachment in a ROBIN.

AT the commencement of the winter 1786, a robin for ſeveral mornings perched on a mulberry-tree adjoining the printing-office of Meſſ. Haydons, printers, Plymouth, and ſung in a moſt delightful ſtyle. The men of the office opened a window and the robin flew in, where it ſtaid, ſinging every morning and evening in a very pleaſant manner, till the ſpring of 1787, when it flew out again, and continued out till December in the ſame year, then appeared on the tree, and hovered round the office for a day or two, and on the people opening a window, flew in, and continued till March 1788. The men of the office caught it in a trap-cage, and marked it under the throat with a black ſtroke, and let it go. Three weeks ſince the ſame robin perched on the mulberry-tree again, and appeared rejoiced at being let into the office, where it now remains ſinging moſt beautifully, accompanied by two or three other robins. It is ſo familiar, that on being called, it will pitch on the caſes where the men are at work, and ſing for a quarter of an hour together.

Account

Account of an intended Expedition into the South Seas, concluded. [*p.* 388.]

WHILE theſe matters were canvaſſing, the French and Spaniſh fleets entered the Channel. I wrote the following note to Mr Glaſsford: "The enemy ſeem to be running themſelves into a nooſe, by bringing ſo large a fleet up ſo narrow a ſea: If they are beat, the hour of victory and revenge is the hour for you to apply to miniſters." The gentlemen did not deſpair of the republic, though many others at that time did. Mr Glaſsford's anſwer deſired me to throw the project into the draught of a letter to Lord George, which he and his friends would alter as they thought proper. Immediately after, we heard that the combined fleets, overwhelmed with diſeaſes and fears, had run away from that Engliſh fleet which was running away from them; and then I ſent the following draught of a letter to Mr Glaſsford.

"My Lord,

We propoſe to fit out for the Spaniſh South Seas three ſwift privateers of about 300 tons each, carpenters meaſure, very full of men, and armed with ſmall and large carronades, the laſt to carry balls of thirty-two pounds; and, in order to extend the armament wider, we propoſe to ſend the frames of three veſſels from ten to twelve tons, to be put together at the laſt land we touch on our way, and to arm theſe, and alſo ſuch of our prizes as are ſwift, with the ſpare carronades carried out in our ſhips, and to man both, partly with the ſupernumerary men carried out in our ſhips, and partly by mingling the beſt of the Negroes and Mulatto priſoners, who are the common mariners of thoſe ſeas, with our own people, under a promiſe of liberty if they behave well.

Our ſhips will go by the Cape of Good Hope and New Zealand, a paſſage never before attempted by an armament.

A ſecret known to ſo few perſons, an attack from ſo unexpected a quarter, at ſo unexpected a ſeaſon of the year, with ſo unexpected a weight of metal, ſhot from ſuch ſmall and ſwift ſhips, promiſe us ſucceſs in injuring the enemy's trade.

But as a paſſage through ſeas where an armament never went before muſt be hazardous, and as the public will receive equal advantage with ourſelves from the enterprize; (particularly if our attempt ſhall create an embargo in thoſe ſeas, which may happen, in which caſe our profits will ſink juſt in proportion as the public will reap advantage), we cannot in common prudence engage in it, unleſs government ſhall inſure, or pay for the inſurance of our ſhips and their furniture. In King William's time, we are told that government paid not only the inſurance, but many other expences of the privateers which it employed, and that government does the ſame now, with reſpect to the privateers and tranſports which it employs. We ſubmit to your Lordſhip that our officers ought to have his Majeſty's commiſſion during the ſervice, and that we ſhould be aſſiſted with marines.

We alſo take the liberty to ſuggeſt to your Lordſhip, that in caſe a peace with the enemy ſhould be made before our veſſels begin to act, it would be but common juſtice to indemnify us, by taking our ſhips with their furniture off our hands.

We once thought of making the ſquadron conſiſt of a forty gun ſhip, with three ſtout frigates, ſo as to be enabled, by ſo ſtrong an armament, to force harbours, to raiſe contributions on the towns, to lay, in that caſe for certain, the enemy's trade to and from the South Sea under an embargo, and by theſe means to do extenſive and important ſervice to the nation; but found it impoſſible to procure a forty gun ſhip on a ſhort warning. Government alone can remedy that defect; and if it inclines to ſell us half-worn ſhips of war of theſe ſizes, whether Engliſh or prize ſhips, at moderate prices, we are ſtill willing to proceed on that large ſcale: becauſe, when it becomes proper for the public to know what we are doing, it may animate others to follow our example.

For obvious reaſons, it will be proper that we ſhould have a communication from government, of what ſhips, public or private, may be gone, or going to thoſe ſeas, together with a communication of ſuch official information relative to the ſtate of thoſe ſeas and coaſts as his Majeſty's ſervants may think proper to entruſt us with.

At this diſtance from the ſeat of government, we are ignorant whether our application ſhould be through your Lordſhip's channel; and therefore we humbly deſire, that you will lay this our application before his Majeſty or his miniſters, in what way you ſhall think right: and if it is thought proper, one of our number will go to London, to wait on ſuch of the King's ſervants as ſhall be entruſted with attention to the buſineſs."

I was told that the gentlemen made ſome alterations upon the draught before the letter went to Lord George; and that in this, or in another letter, they made the generous addition to their propoſal, that they did not deſire to be paid the inſurance of each particular ſhip that was loſt, provided there was a gain on the whole adventure.

I recollect in our converſations at that time, ſeveral things, which I now make public, becauſe they may be of uſe to others at another time.

The Duke of Newcaſtle's adminiſtration gave 10,000l. to private adventurers, who ſent cargoes in Lord Anſon's ſquadron, with a view to open a trade with the Indians hoſtile to the Spaniards in the South Seas. Mr Pitt's adminiſtration gave a great ſum, to aſſiſt the private adventurers, who, in the

year

year 1762, engaged in the intended attack upon Buenos Ayres, which ended ſo unfortunately at Nova Colonia. Theſe are examples which paſſed in our own day for adventurers to quote to miniſters, and for miniſters to quote for themſelves when they follow them.

In order to make our proviſions carried from Britain laſt longer, and alſo to give health to the men, Mr Millar propoſed, that the crew ſhould live on freſh proviſions, as long as they could be made to laſt, after departing from England, the Cape de Verd iſlands, the Cape of Good Hope, New Holland, and New Zealand; and that a quantity of ſalt ſhould be taken on board in paſſing at the Cape de Verd iſlands, with which, at the different landing-places, ſea fowls, fiſh, amphibious and land animals, ſhould be freſh ſalted; and for that purpoſe, that ſome of the crew ſhould be compoſed of perſons who had been accuſtomed to cure fiſh and fleſh. The gentlemen intended alſo to have ſent out brewing veſſels, and brewers, with molaſſes, that they might make ſpruce beer, as Capt. Cook did, from the foreſts of firs and pines which grow in New Zealand, to preſerve the healths of the men; and to have grudged no expence in ſending out the juices of fleſh, vegetables, and worts, prepared in the way propoſed by Capt. Cook, to ſupply the place of freſh proviſions, vegetables, and malt liquor. It is a duty which I owe to my deceaſed and to my living friends at Glaſgow, to ſay, that their thoughts ſeemed to be more intent on prevailing upon Mr Millar, to find out contrivances to preſerve the healths of the men, than even upon their own profits. Mr Millar always ſaid that this was true œconomy, becauſe the extraordinary expence would be amply repaid in the number and health of the crews.

I recollect a circumſtance which ſhews the noble ſtation that a Britiſh merchant fills in this empire. I was once ſaying to Mr Glaſsford, who uſed to employ twenty-four tobacco ſhips in his ſervice, that I was afraid common ſeamen would not ſubmit in our day, to live on the penguin ſea fowl, and on young ſeals, as Sir Francis Drake, Sir Richard Hawkins, Mr Cavendiſh, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir John Narborough, Capt. Dampier, Captain Rogers, and other gentlemen in former times had done: He anſwered, "that he would go down to Greenock and Port-Glaſgow himſelf, where he could pick out an hundred ſeamen, every one of whoſe perſons and characters he knew; and that if he promiſed to take care of their wives and mothers in their abſence, they would, to pleaſe him, live on any thing, in order to ſhew an example to the reſt of the men."

By ſpreading out the three ſhips, the three ſmall veſſels which were to be carried out in frames, and the prizes, from the coaſt into the ocean, at ſuch diſtances as that every veſſel ſhould be in ſight of two, one to the eaſt, and the other to the weſt of her; and by advancing regularly in the tract of the land-winds, we reckoned that no veſſel could eſcape our ſquadron which it was proper to encounter.

From the printed relations not of one voyage, but of almoſt all the voyages to the South Seas, we thought we had a moral certainty, that our people, when they came on the ſcene of action, could find plenty of freſh proviſions, water, and vegetables, in their prizes at ſea, and by their landings on the coaſt; and that there could be no want of Negro and Mulatto ſeamen in the prizes, to navigate ſuch of them as ſhould be converted into privateers.

Lord Anſon, with only two of his ſhips left when he came upon the ſcene of action, and only 330 men, broken in their health and ſpirits, and only three prizes which he armed, becauſe he had not guns for more, either took or burnt to the value of 1,400,000l. in the ſmall compaſs of three months, and though he made only one landing. It was therefore natural for us to be ſanguine in our hopes of ſucceſs, when we reflected that we were to bring upon the ſcene of action 450 men in health and ſpirits, from the route we had choſen for them; that we were to have ſix cruiſers from the very beginning, and as many more as we ſhould pleaſe afterwards to add to them from our prizes; that the deaths of our people could be ſupplied, and even new crews formed from the Negro and Mulatto priſoners, who are the almoſt only crews in thoſe Pacific ſeas; that we had an advantage which Lord Anſon never poſſeſſed, becauſe our veſſels being ſmall and ſwift, and fully manned, could overtake every thing that was weak, could run away from every thing that was ſtrong, could be ſeen at no diſtance by land or by ſea, could land almoſt every where on account of the little water that they drew, were intended not to make one landing, but to make many landings, and to continue on the coaſt, not three months, but as long as the commanders ſhould find the expedition beneficial; and that the trade to the Eaſt Indies could hardly fail to be profitable, when the goods ſent there coſt us nothing; the market was within a few weeks ſailing; and the competition in ſelling was with goods for which money had been paid in Europe, and which had taken ſix months to get to their market in the Eaſt Indies.

From the printed accounts of the South Seas it appears, that many of the ſhips uſed there are of a large ſize; one of the very few ſhips which Lord Anſon took, carried 600 tons, another 500; and from the regularity of the winds, that they require very few hands to navigate them. From theſe two

circumſtances

circumſtances, we thought that large ſtowage would be found in the prizes for the prize goods to be ſent to the Eaſt Indian markets, and the crews not be weakened too much by detaching ſmall parts of them on that ſervice. ——We reſolved to make enquiry, whether the prize-goods that would not ſell in the Eaſt Indian markets, could find a market in the Brazils, in the way pointed out by Woodes Rogers. But inſtead of deſtroying the prizes or prize-goods for which we could not find a market, or burning the towns, as too many of the later adventurers have done, we hoped to make the generoſity of Glaſgow merchants as famous in the South Seas, as that of Queen Eliſabeth's commanders had been, who reſtored the prizes which they could not ſell, and burnt no town that they could ſave.

On this head, the following paſſage in Mr Glaſsford's letter to me, of date 20th September, gives me an opportunity to do juſtice to the delicacy of that moſt virtuous man. "I think, that plundering peaceable inhabitants, and perhaps with the loſs of their lives in defending their property, is diſagreeable; and that it may be better to be without that part of wealth which would be ſo gained. It may be ſaid indeed, that it is equally bad to ſeize private property at ſea as at land, and that this happens too with the loſs of lives in defending. However true this be, yet it is a more common way of making war, than I ſuppoſe the other is. And property at ſea is in uſe to be inſured; which expence of inſuring is paid by the price of goods being, in time of war, low at the places where ſhipped, or high at the markets to which they are brought, or both; ſo that this expence of inſuring can be afforded, and yet the merchants may make profit: So that captures at ſea become as much, or perhaps more, a national than a private loſs. But the inhabitants of towns not being in the cuſtom of inſuring, they are on a different footing from the merchants whoſe property is ſeized at ſea. I know not the ſentiments of the other gentlemen: what I have here ſaid is only what occurs to myſelf."——My anſwer was in theſe words: "The levying of contributions at land has been the practice, the *jus gentium*, and the *jus belli* of Europe for 300 years paſt; and came in place of the practice which immediately preceded it, of burning countries, and taking ranſoms for priſoners. Of all human kind Marechal Turenne was the moſt delicate in matters of honeſty and honour: In one of his marches into Germany he had two routes to make his choice of; one through a rich, the other through a poor country. The people of the rich country ſuſpecting, for obvious reaſons, that he would march through them, ſent him the offer of a large ſum of contribution-money, provided he would take the other route. His anſwer was, That he could not in conſcience receive the money, becauſe he had that very morning reſolved in his own mind to take the other route. Now, if a man who had ſuch exquiſite ſenſibility of honour, as to ſtand in awe in this manner of what had paſſed only in his breaſt unknown to all others, could feel nothing wrong in levying contributions where-ever he paſſed, why ſhould you be more ſcrupulous?"—The conſequence of this ſcruple, however, was, that the gentlemen agreed to raiſe moderate contributions in the towns, but not to plunder them.

It was not forgot to aſk from government a copy of the memorial which, it appears from the account of Lord Anſon's voyage, Sir Charles Wager gave to the late King's miniſters, relative to an attack upon the South Seas; becauſe from a commander ſo high in rank we had reaſon to expect much information.

From the correſpondence it appears, that the gentlemen once heſitated upon that part of the plan which propoſed, that the ſhips ſhould go to the Eaſt Indies with their prizes, and then return to the South Seas to get more. Their objections were three. Firſt, That the Eaſt India Company might conſider them as interlopers, and deem their ſelling prizes within the limits of the Company's charter, to be contrary to the rights of it. The ſecond, That there could not be ſtowage enough in the ſhips carried from Britain, to hold the neceſſary proviſions for ſo long an adventure. And the laſt, that the continuation of it in the manner I propoſed, would be too expenſive. And Mr Glaſsford deſired me to aſk the opinion of Mr Elphingſton.

My letter dated the 22d of September, gives his anſwer to the firſt objection in theſe words: "Mr Elphingſton ſays, that your officers having the King's commiſſions, would ſave you, as theſe ſell their prizes in India; and even ſuppoſing the charter was againſt you, that the councils of the Company in India would ſcorn to make uſe of it againſt men who were doing ſo much ſervice to the common cauſe, and even to the Company's ſervants, by bringing to them commodities far cheaper than they could get them from Europe; that the markets of China, and other places on that ſide of India are open to you, where you will find vent of one kind or other for what is proper for the market; that at the Batavian market the Dutch will ſet a price upon you; but that on the Malabar and Coromandel coaſts you will be received with open arms; and that you can get proviſions, ſtores, and as many ſeamen of one kind or other, to go to the South Seas, as would keep up your original ſtock at leaſt."

With regard to the ſecond objection, the words of my letter are: "Mr Elphingſton thinks,

thinks, that your three ſhips could not carry out proviſions enough to ſupport themſelves to the South Seas, and them and their prizes from thence to the Eaſt Indies. You who are merchants and fitters out of ſhips are better judges of this matter than me. But I beg leave to remind you, that Capt. Cook maintained his crew of 112 for three years on the proviſions he took out with him; and that your original proviſions would be ſaved, while your ſhips were on the coaſts of the South Seas. For Captain Dampier relates, that the ſquadron of privateers in which he was engaged, which was increaſed by prizes ſometimes to ten, was ſeldom at a pinch for proviſions, although it ſometimes contained above 1000 men. They took many veſſels with flour and other proviſions, which they ſtored up in the Gallipagos iſlands. They ſeldom landed, which they did often, without finding cattle or other proviſions: They found immenſe quantities of fiſh every where; they ſalted turtle, ſeals, and other proviſions even near the line, the weather not being ſo hot in the ſouth as in the north ſea in the ſame latitude. With the ſugar which they took, and the cocoa nuts which they gathered, they made chocolate. They found turtles in ſuch quantities to live upon, as to make hogſheads of oil of them; with twenty other conveniences which Anſon had no occaſion to make uſe of, becauſe he had plenty of ſtores."

In order to remove the laſt objection, I preſumed to ſuggeſt, that the gentlemen ſhould propoſe to government, to take their ſhips into pay in India, and to continue the expeditions into the South Seas, at its own expence, adding theſe words: "I truſt it will not be difficult to ſatisfy Lord George, that it is more for the benefit of the public to continue this attack for eighteen months than for three months, and an exceeding good bargain for the public, to make a war with ſhips already in thoſe ſeas, rather than to ſend them from England into thoſe ſeas."

I cannot recollect any difference of opinion amongſt us but one. I had made up from printed books, three liſts; one was of the ſtations and time of continuing on them; another, of the open towns on the coaſt, which might be taken and laid under contribution without danger, and of towns weakly defended, which might be taken in the night-time by ſurpriſe with little danger; the third was a liſt of the churches and convents, with the probable value of the gold and ſilver plate, gold and ſilver images, and jewels in them: And from what is mentioned curſorily in Ulloa and other books, I thought I had reaſon to believe that there is more gold, ſilver, and jewels, in theſe places of devotion, than there is in the whole of the three Britiſh kingdoms. The belief is probably well founded; for, it is natural for the poſſeſſors of wealth to give that to the church which they cannot otherwiſe diſpoſe of, who can find few borrowers to pay intereſt for money in countries where there is little agriculture, manufacture, or trade, who are not permitted to ſend the precious metals or jewels home without the conſent of government, whoſe wives and daughters cannot bear above a certain quantity of gold and jewels on their dreſſes without ſinking under them, and who are themſelves the moſt ſuperſtitious of all the European nations.—— In the richeſt part of the South Seas, where the night is equally long with the day, the attack upon the towns in the night by ſurpriſe is eaſy. The ſecuring the plunder of the churches is equally eaſy, from the form of the Spaniſh towns in every part of the world; for they all have a great ſquare in the centre of the town, and in that centre ſtands the chief church: So that invaders marching directly to that ſquare, can both command the town, and ſecure the treaſure in the church. But I received a private note from Mr Glaſsford, that the idea of touching things dedicated to God made him uneaſy, and he wiſhed that part of the project to be dropt. Perhaps I may be miſtaken; but I thought I obſerved, in conſequence of that ſcruple, a ſtruggle in the minds of ſome of my Glaſgow friends, between their reſpect for religion, which made them averſe to plunder churches, and their hatred of Popiſh ſuperſtition, which made them recollect that they were only Popiſh churches. And this laſt conſideration ſeemed to me to remove the ſcruple a good deal from their minds.

In the end of October, I was called almoſt in an inſtant to Liſbon by a family-diſtreſs. I was a day at London in paſſing, where I ſaw Lord George, who deſired that the communication between him and the Glaſgow gentlemen might be conducted by Mr Andrew Steuart then a Lord of trade, as ſecrecy and prudence were of the laſt conſequence; and that one of the gentlemen might come to London as ſoon as could be. Mr Cunninghame accordingly went to London.

I received accounts in Liſbon that the expedition did not take effect with his Majeſty's miniſters; and that another, to take the ſame route by the Cape of Good Hope, but to be conducted by the public, was preferred to it. As I was abroad, I do not know the circumſtances of the diſappointment: But I muſt do the juſtice to one dead perſon, and one living one, to ſay, that I never heard the gentlemen make the leaſt complaint of Lord George Germaine or of Lord North. The laſt letter that I received on this ſubject from Mr Glaſsford, of date the 10th of December, informing me of an account that Mr Steuart wrote of what paſſed at one of his meetings with Lord George,

contains the following words: "Mr Stewart says, that nothing could be more proper, and more cordial, than the reception which Lord George gave to the subject of our letters."

I have sometimes talked of the above project to Sir Joseph Banks, who observed, that since the discovery of the Sandwich islands by Capt. Cook, in his last voyage, such adventures are become much more easy; because, in these islands, the adventurers will find places of refuge for their ships, provisions for their crews, strong stations in which to lodge their plunder, from whence they may return to get more, and inhabitants in the islands to assist their seamen in sailing either to the east or the west.

The Spaniards are abundantly conscious of their danger in the South Seas: For, when I was once taking the liberty to say to Count Florida Blanca, the King of Spain's first minister, that the Americans who were bound neither by treaty nor by fear not to injure Spain, would find their way by the Cape of Good Hope into the South Seas, and was describing to him the state of the winds and passages, he said, "*Je scai tout cela aussi bien que vous*," "I know all that as well as you."

Account of the FUNERAL *of* WILLIAM *the* CONQUEROR.

[From Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.]

THOUGH the Conqueror had no grave or monument in England, the circumstances that attended his death are remarkable. He had no sooner breathed his last at the abbey of St Gervase, on a hill out of Rouen to the west, than all his domestics not only forsook him, but plundered his apartments so completely, that his corpse was left naked, and he would have wanted a grave, had it not been for the more grateful clergy and the archbishop of Rouen, who ordered the body to be conveyed to Caen; and one Herluin, a gentleman of the place, (*gregensis eques*) from pure goodness of heart (*naturali bonitate*) took upon himself the care of the funeral, provided the proper persons (*pollinctores & cofsiones*), and hired a carriage to convey it to the river, and thence quite to Caen. There the abbot and convent, attended by crowds of clergy and laity, came out to meet it. But as they were proceeding to pay the proper honours, they were alarmed by a sudden fire which broke out in a house, and destroyed great part of the city. The distracted people went to give the necessary assistance, and left the monks, with a few bishops and abbots, to go on with the service; which being finished, and the *sarcophagus* laid in the ground, the body still lying on the bier, Gilbert, Bishop of Evereux, pronounced a long panegyric on the deceased; and, in conclusion, called on the audience to pray for his soul. On a sudden starts up from the crowd Asselin Fitz-Arthur, and demands a compensation for the ground he stood on, which he said William had forcibly taken from his father to found his abbey on it; and in God's name forbids the burying him on his property, or covering him with his turf. The bishops and nobles having satisfied themselves about the truth of his demand, were obliged to pay him immediately sixty shillings for the grave, and promise an equivalent for the rest of the ground, which they afterwards gave him. They then proceeded to the interment: but in laying the body in the sarcophagus, it was found to have been made so small by the ignorance of the mason, that they were forced to press the corpse with such violence, that the fat belly burst, and diffused an intolerable stench, which all the smoke of the censers and other spices could not overcome. The priests were glad to hurry over the service, and make the best of their way home in no small fright.

William Rufus erected to his father's memory a costly monument, executed by the goldsmith Otho, to whom he caused to be delivered a great quantity of gold, silver, and precious stones; and the following epitaph, composed by Thomas, Archbishop of York, was put on it in gold letters.

Qui rexit rigidos Northmannos, atque Britannos,
Audaller vicit, fortiter obtinuit,
Et Cenomanenses virtute coercuit enses,
Imperiique sui legibus applicuit;
Rex magnus parvo jacet hic GULIELMUS *in urna:*
Sufficit et magno parva domus domino.
Ter septem gradibus se volverat atque duobus
Virginis in gremio Phœbus, et hic cubit.

In 1522, Peter de Marigny, Bishop of Carisles, and Abbot of St Stephen at Caen, at the solicitation of a great cardinal, an archbishop, and an Italian bishop, desirous to see the remains of the Conqueror, opened his tomb, and found the body in the original situation. The abbot caused a painting to be taken of it in wood just as it appeared. But in 1562, the Hugonots, not content with destroying this painting, demolished the tombs of the Conqueror and his wife, with their effigies in relief to the life, and broke in pieces with their daggers the Conqueror's *biere* made of *pierre de volderil*, and supported on three little white pilasters. They expected to have met with some treasure, but found only his bones still joined together, and covered with red taffety. Those of the arms and legs were thought longer than those of the tallest men of the present age. One of these sacrilegious wretches, named Francis de Gray de Bourg l'Abbe, gave them to Dom Michael de Cemalle, religious and bailiff of the abbey, who kept them in his chamber, till Adm. Coligny and his *reistres* ruined and destroyed every thing there.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 379.]

On June 3. 9. 12 &c. counſel were heard and witneſſes examined with reſpect to the ſlave-trade; on the 12th a copy was laid before the Houſe of the return made to the comptroller of the navy by Capt. Perry, of the dimenſions of the veſſels employed in the ſlave-trade belonging to Liverpool. Sir Charles Middleton ſaid, by the account produced, it appeared that a ſhip belonging to Liverpool, of 240 tons, had carried from Africa 550 ſlaves. She was manned by a crew of 44 ſailors; there was then but ten inches on board allowed for each man, and that in a climate where the thermometer was generally at 80, and ſometimes at 90. It was impoſſible, he ſaid, to crowd men ſo together, without being guilty of murder. He could alſo inform the Houſe, that the loſs by mortality in that veſſel amounted to 8 per cent. in the ſhort ſpace of ſix weeks.

Mr Smith ſaid, that the account produced, moſt fully contradicted the evidence given at the bar againſt the bill: it proved that in one veſſel the ſpace between decks was but four feet four, between which a platform was erected, leaving but two feet for thoſe poor wretches to ſleep and turn themſelves in: ſuch treatment of human beings ought not for a moment to be endured; and he hoped that when the paper was known to gentlemen, that the moſt ſanguine defenders of the trade would be aſhamed to oppoſe the bill.

On the 17th Mr Pitt propoſed to fill up the firſt blank with the words, the 20th day of June, from which day the bill was to take effect.

Lord Penrhyn and Mr Gaſcoigne oppoſed it as acting retroſpectively, and ſubmitted the propriety of it rather taking effect from the ſigning of the bill.

Mr Pitt defended his motion as perfectly fair and reaſonable; and it was agreed to without a diviſion.

Sir William Dolben moved, that the blank for the allowance of tonnage be filled up in the following manner: Every veſſel of 150 tons, or under, with five feet between decks, and a cabin prepared for the reception of ſlaves, to be allowed to carry five ſlaves to every three tons; every veſſel above 150 tons, with five feet between decks, and a cabin for the reception of ſlaves, to be allowed to carry three to every two tons; and all other veſſels without ſuch accommodation, to carry no more than one negro to one ton.

Lord Penrhyn and Mr Gaſcoigne ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the filling up of the blank in the manner propoſed, and declared, that if leſs than two negroes were ordered by the Houſe to be conveyed to every ton, that it would go to the annihilation of the trade.

Mr Beaufoy ſupported the motion of the Hon. Baronet, and made ſeveral remarks upon the cruel manner in which the ſlaves were at preſent, even according to the evidence againſt the bill, conveyed from Africa to the Weſt Indies.

Lord Belgrave, in a ſpirited and admirable ſpeech, animadverted upon the cruelties of the trade, which had to his mind been fully proved at the bar. He noticed the oppoſition which had been made to the bill, and which he hoped every gentleman warmed with humanity would condemn. If the preſent mode of carrying on the trade received the countenance of that Houſe, the poor wretched unfortunate African would not only curſe the womb that brought him forth, but would doubly curſe the Britiſh nation, whoſe diabolical avarice rivetted the chains of his ſlavery and his miſeries. His Lordſhip hoped that the Hon. Gentlemen oppoſite him (Lord Penrhyn and Mr Gaſcoigne) would render no further oppoſition to the bill, but that they would join with the Houſe in an effort to enlarge the empire of humanity, and that while they were ſtretching out the ſtrong arm of juſtice to puniſh the degraders of Britiſh juſtice and humanity in the Eaſt, they would with equal ſpirit exert their powers to diſpenſe the bleſſings of their protection and liberty to the poor Africans who were ſerving them in the Weſt.

Mr W. Smith declared, that the evidence which had been given in at the bar againſt the bill, was to him the ſtrongeſt ſupport of it that could be deſired.

Mr Pitt next roſe, and, after making a few obſervations upon the evidence, declared himſelf moſt unequivocally in favour of the motion made by the Hon. Baronet (Sir William Dolben). He was convinced that the regulation propoſed would not tend to the abolition of the trade, but if it did even go to the abolition of the trade, he had no heſitation openly and

boldly to declare, that if the trade could not be carried on in a manner different to that ſtated by the Hon. Gentlemen oppoſite him (Lord Penrhyn and Mr Gaſcoigne) he would retract what he had ſaid on a former day againſt going to the general queſtion; and, waving every other diſcuſſion than what had that day taken place, would give his vote for the utter annihilation of a trade which was ſhocking to humanity to hear related, abominable to be carried on by any nation, and which reflected the greateſt diſhonour on the Britiſh ſenate and the Britiſh nation. The trade, as propoſed to be carried on by the petitioners, was contrary to every humane, every Chriſtian principle, and to every ſentiment that ought to inſpire the breaſt of man: as ſuch he was determined to reſiſt the prayer of the petitioners, and give his ſupport to the motion. He hoped that the Houſe being now in poſſeſſion of ſuch information as never before was brought them, they would in ſome meaſure endeavour to extricate themſelves from that guilt and from that remorſe which every man ought to feel for having ſo long ſuffered ſuch cruelties, ſuch oppreſſions to have been inflicted upon human beings by Britiſh ſubjects. He wiſhed to aſk gentlemen what muſt be their feelings, were half the unfortunate Africans now about to be purchaſed by Britiſh ſhips on that coaſt, to ſuffer the cruelties, and the deaths of many of thoſe before ſhipped. He was confident that the Houſe would ſupport him in any meaſure to ſnatch thoſe unfortunate beings from the jaws of deſtruction, and from the iron hand of unlimited oppreſſion; for ſuch purpoſe he ſhould propoſe a clauſe to enforce the regulations of the preſent bill, ſhould it paſs into a law, to be ſtrictly obſerved by thoſe employed in the trade which have already ſailed, if notice of the act can be proved to be given to them by a veſſel which ſhould be diſpatched from the admiralty for the purpoſe of giving them ſuch information. While he was on his legs, he begged to take notice, that by ſuch regulation taking effect after cargoes were laid on board for a greater purchaſe of ſlaves than the bill would allow, he was fully aware that a loſs would be ſuſtained by the ſhippers of ſuch cargoes; ſuch loſs he computed to be about 10 per cent. and was very willing that it ſhould be made good to the merchants, and doubted not but that the Houſe would agree with him in ſuch indemnification; even if it went to 15 per cent. the whole would not then, he believed, exceed 12 or 15,000l. an object of no conſideration when the intereſts of humanity were oppoſed to it.

Mr Martin highly complimented the ſpeech of the Right Hon. Gentleman, which, he ſaid, did him honour as a Britiſh miniſter and as a man; and concluded by declaring, that if the preſent bill did not paſs, there was an end to Engliſhmen's boaſting of their humanity.

Mr Gaſcoigne perſiſted in oppoſing the motion, and inſiſted upon dividing the committee.

The queſtion being put, the committee divided; Ayes for the motion 56; Noes 5.

The remainder of the bill was then gone through, and the report ordered to be received next day, when it was read a firſt and ſecond time, and the bill being immediately engroſſed, it was read a third time and paſſed, and Sir W. Dolben carried it to the Lords. On that day, the 18th, it was read a firſt time by their Lordſhips, and on the 19th petitions againſt the bill were preſented from Liverpool and Briſtol. On the 21ſt counſel were heard in ſupport of the petitions, and witneſſes examined; one of the witneſſes being aſked if the ſlaves were chained, anſwered, "No, they are only handcuffed;" which occaſioned ſome riſibility.

In a committee, June 25. Earl Bathurſt took a ſhort view of the principle of the bill, which he admitted to be juſt, but there were ſeveral of the clauſes which he ſaid demanded the moſt minute inveſtigation. He objected in particular to the retroſpective clauſe which made the operation of the bill to commence from the 10th of June; he therefore moved an amendment, that inſtead of June, September ſhould be inſerted.

Lord Hawkeſbury was alſo againſt the retroſpective clauſe, which he conceived to be highly unjuſt; he thought however that the act ſhould commence from the 10th of July.

Lord Rodney condemned the bill as not only unneceſſary, but impolitic. The French were at this moment giving a bounty to their ſhips employed in the African ſlave-trade, and in which they no doubt found their account; while we, by aboliſhing or reſtraining it, would as much

much benefit our enemies as we injured ourſelves. He urged in particular the great advantages our navy derived from the ſeamen employed, and contended that we loſt as few in that ſervice as in any other whatever.

Lord Heathfield alſo ſpoke a few words againſt the general tendency of the bill.

The Duke of Richmond defended the principle of the bill, though he admitted that many of the clauſes required very material amendments. He wiſhed this bill, as he did every other, to be proſpective, and not to have any *ex poſt facto* operation. He alſo was of opinion, that a full compenſation ought to be made to thoſe who might eventually ſuffer from being reſtrained in completing their uſual cargoes. This was a claim on the juſtice of the legiſlature, which could not be reſiſted, whatever the expence might be.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, he wiſhed to avoid giving any opinion on the general principle of the African ſlave-trade. It would have been fortunate, he ſaid, if that ſpirit of philanthropy which had lately awoke after having ſlept two hundred years, had perchance been permitted to have repoſed for another ſummer, till the whole buſineſs had come before the Houſe, ſo that it might have been diſcuſſed at once. However pleaſing to the mind any exertion in favour of humanity might be, he thought it not only dangerous, but cruel, to agitate a queſtion of ſo much importance by piecemeal; and he was not yet prepared to ſay how far it would be wiſe in us to adopt a contrary policy to France in this inſtance. Perhaps it might be right in this country to give a bounty for the diſcouragement of that which our enemies wiſhed to cultivate; but he was afraid to venture on ſuch dangerous ground. It was now for the Houſe to determine on the amendment propoſed. As to the retroſpective clauſe, if it was not nonſenſe, it was very near it; for by it not only every veſſel which had been appriſed of the law from the 10th of June was included, but thoſe alſo which were now on the coaſt of Africa, who had never heard that ſuch an act was in contemplation. It was impoſſible to make any ſuitable compenſation to thoſe men who had embarked their fortunes in the trade, and whoſe ruin muſt be the conſequence of the preſent bill. However, as the bill had been brought forward, it was now for their Lordſhips to render it as little exceptionable as poſſible.

The Earl of Carliſle ſupported the bill in general, and condemned the ſeverity with which the learned Lord had treated thoſe whoſe humanity had dictated ſuch ſtrenuous exertions in behalf of a number of unhappy wretches, who languiſhed under the tyranny of cruelty and oppreſſion, and from which it was the only object of the preſent bill to relieve them.

The Earl of Sandwich ſpoke warmly againſt any meaſure for the abolition of the ſlave-trade, though he had no objection to agree to any proper regulations that might be ſuggeſted for tranſporting them from the coaſt of Africa to the Weſt Indies: but if ever any bill was brought forward and paſſed into a law for annihilating that branch of our commerce, he averred it would be a fatal ſtab to the naval ſtrength of this country, while it would add to that of our enemies. This was a conſideration which the Houſe ought to weigh well; for it was demonſtration, that if the African trade was aboliſhed, the nation would loſe juſt as many ſeamen as is now employed in that trade. He could aſſure their Lordſhips, that fewer ſeamen died in that employment than in the Newfoundland trade and many others. As to the amendment propoſed, it had his hearty approbation.

The Duke of Chandos read a letter which had that day been ſent to him by the agent of the iſland of Jamaica, from ſeveral gentlemen of the Aſſembly, ſtating the apprehenſions which they already felt from the interference of parliament, and expreſſing their fears of the conſequences.

Lord Sydney adopted the arguments of the Lord Chancellor againſt the bill, which he wiſhed had been delayed altogether till another ſeſſion. The code of laws which had been formed in Jamaica for the better management and protection of their ſlaves, was, in his opinion, ſo perfect as to leave no room for improvement.

The Biſhop of London ſaid a few words in favour of the general object and principle of the bill, ſo far as it went, but could not give his aſſent to any clauſe of a retroſpective nature.

At length the queſtion was put on a motion of Lord Hawkeſbury, that the 1ſt of Auguſt be inſerted in place of the

10th

10th of June, which was oppoſed by Lords Stanhope and Hopetoun, but agreed to.

The Duke of Chandos, June 26. preſented a petition ſigned by Stephen Butler, Eſq; agent for Jamaica, ſtating the great apprehenſions they were under in conſequence of the mutinous behaviour of the blacks, ſince information had been received there of the petitions againſt the ſlave-trade. It further ſtated, that if a general ſpirit of revolt was to follow, there would be the greateſt danger of the whites being entirely deſtroyed, there being but 23,000 whites, and the number of the blacks being ſo conſiderable as 255,700. It concluded by deſiring to be heard by counſel. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On June 27. a converſation took place on the remaining part of the firſt clauſe, which continued till near ſix, when the Houſe, upon the motion of Lord Bathurſt, divided upon the height of the ſhips between decks, whether four feet ten inches, or five feet, Contents for the leſſer height 12, Not contents 6.

The committee then proceeded on the ſecond clauſe, which directs that the maſter ſhall, immediately upon his arrival in the Weſt Indies, repair to the firſt cuſtomhouſe, and declare upon oath the burden of his ſhip, and number of the ſlaves on board, under the penalty of 50l. Scarcely a line of this clauſe but what was debated and amended. The third clauſe being gone through, adjourned.

On June 30. the committee went through the remaining clauſes. A debate took place on the clauſe which enacts, that an abſtract of the act ſhall be hung up in ſome public part of the ſhip during the whole voyage, and any perſon to have daily recourſe to read it; and on a diviſion there appeared for the clauſe 14 againſt it 14, upon which, according to the rules of the Houſe, the clauſe was loſt.

The bill being got through, the Duke of Richmond moved a clauſe of indemnity to thoſe merchants and ſhip-owners who have already ſent ſhips upon the African ſlave-trade. By this clauſe commiſſioners are to be appointed, who are to apportion the loſs which every merchant and ſhip-owner may ſuſtain.

The Lord Chancellor oppoſed that part of the clauſe, and moved an amendment, that the damages ſhould be aſſeſſed by a jury.

A very elaborate and diffuſive converſation took place. At ſeven the Houſe divided, Contents for the amendment 12, Not contents 14. The Duke of Richmond's clauſe was then carried.

On July 2. the report of the committee was received and the amendments read, which were ſo numerous and multifarious, that it may fairly be called a new bill. That clauſe which enacts, that no goods or merchandiſes in packages, hogſheads, &c. ſhall be ſtowed in the parts of the ſhip appropriated for the ſlaves, occaſioned a debate, in which the Lord Chancellor oppoſed it, and Lord Hopetoun moved an amendment which went conſiderably to ſtrengthen the clauſe, which was carried, there being for the amendment 24, againſt it 17. The original clauſe was then put and carried, and the remainder of the bill agreed to.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid he had ſome clauſes to offer, which he hoped their Lordſhips would find to be ſuch as ought not to be rejected: He truſted they would do him the juſtice to believe that, in what he was going to propoſe, he had nothing in view but humanity to the unhappy negroes: his conduct during the progreſs of the bill had been marked with temper and moderation. He had neither violently oppoſed, nor warmly ſupported it; but in every ſtage of the buſineſs had admitted, that in the ſlave-trade ſome new regulations were neceſſary, though he might not be quite ſo clear that this was the moment for making them. However, as their Lordſhips had reſolved that this was a proper time for introducing them, he would propoſe three additional regulations, and ſuggeſt a fourth, which, from its nature, muſt originate in the other Houſe of Parliament.

The firſt regulation was—That in future no perſon ſhould be employed as commander of a veſſel in the ſlave-trade, who ſhould not have been previouſly employed in that trade two years as firſt-mate, and three years as ſecond-mate. The ſecond was—That no veſſel ſhould be ſuffered to ſail for the coaſt of Africa to take in ſlaves, that had not on board a regular-bred ſurgeon. The third—That no inſurance whatever ſhould be made upon the value of the ſlaves, but that inſurances upon African ſhips bound to the Weſt Indies in future, ſhould be reſtrained to the ſhips, the merchandiſe, &c.

&c. without including the nominal value of the ſlaves. The fourth was—That a bounty of 100l. to the captain, and of 50l. to the ſurgeon, ſhould be paid by the public for every 100 negroes embarked, of whom no more than two ſhould die upon their paſſage. He obſerved, that this laſt propoſition being for a grant of public money, muſt be firſt made in the Houſe of Commons.—His Lordſhip then moved the firſt three regulations, which were received by the Houſe, and made part of the bill.

The Duke of Chandos, however, oppoſed the bill in general, on this ground, that it had already produced the moſt alarming effects in Jamaica, where a mutinous ſpirit had manifeſted itſelf among the negroes.

A petition was preſented, July 3. on behalf of Meſſ. Dawſon of Liverpool, ſtating, that they had engaged in a contract with the King of Spain for ſupplying the Spaniſh colonies with 5000 ſlaves annually, which contract, by the preſent bill, they would be prevented from executing, to their great loſs. They prayed therefore to be heard by their counſel againſt the bill.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid, the petition was certainly founded in juſtice, but if it was agreed to hear counſel, the bill would be thereby delayed; he had a clauſe to offer to their Lordſhips, to which he believed there would be no objection, and which would ſatisfy the merchant. His Lordſhip then propoſed a clauſe, enacting that the preſent bill ſhould not extend to contracts already made with any foreign prince or ſtate. The clauſe was agreed to.

Lord Rodney preſented a petition from John Tarleton, Eſq; praying, that he might lay before their Lordſhips a correſpondence that he had received from merchants in France, making very advantageous offers if he would engage in the ſlave-trade of that country. His Lordſhip moved, that Mr Tarleton might deliver in his correſpondence at the bar.

Mr Tarleton gave in the papers alluded to at the bar, which were read by the clerk.

The bill was then read a third time; and on the Chancellor's putting the queſtion that the bill do paſs,

Lord Cathcart declared, that he could not give a ſilent vote on the occaſion, being ſo fully ſatisfied of the utility of the meaſure, and of the opportunity that was afforded of paying the miniſters of the country a juſt compliment for bringing it forward in ſo active a manner.

The Duke of Chandos ſaid, he was apprehenſive that it would be productive of the greateſt miſchiefs; if it ſhould turn out that his apprehenſions were groundleſs, he ſhould be happy; but if events proved them well-founded, he begged their Lordſhips to remember that he had proteſted againſt the bill; that he waſhed his hands of it, and of all the evils that might reſult therefrom.

Earl Sandwich had the ſame apprehenſion with the noble Duke, and an equal deſire to waſh his hands of the bill, and its conſequences, which he dreaded, and proteſted againſt the precipitate manner in which a bill of ſuch great national importance had been carried through the Houſe. The bill was then paſſed, Contents 19, Not contents 11, and ordered to the Commons for their concurrence to the amendments.

Queſtions ſtated by the Privy Council to the Agent for Jamaica; *the Anſwers, ſubjoined to each, were given by Dr* William Wright, *lately of that Iſland.*

Q. ARE Negro ſlaves ſubject to any particular diſeaſes to which the white inhabitants are not ſubject? If they are ſo ſubject, aſſign the cauſes?

A. Negroes are ſubject to three ſpecies of leproſy, *viz.* the elephantiaſis, the leproſy of the Greeks and the Arabians, and theſe they entail on their poſterity. The yaws is an African diſeaſe, common in the Weſt-Indies, and numbers of Negroes die annually, with the beſt of management.

Q. Can any cauſe be aſſigned which impedes the natural increaſe of Negro ſlaves?

A. Too early uſe of venery, promiſcuous connection, concealment of venereal complaints, night-walking to Negro plays, immoderate dancing, exceſs in ſpirituous liquors, &c. (Detailed at length, and their conſequences).

Q. Are many children born of Negro ſlaves, and in what proportion are they reared?

A. Many born: if they eſcape the locked-jaw, if they get over the ſmall-pox, meaſles, hooping-cough, dentition, and the yaws, and if born of ſound parents, are

are eaſily reared. (Here the indulgences to women and children are fully ſtated).

Q. Are Negro children ſubject to any diſeaſes to which the children of free Negroes or white inhabitants are not liable?

A. Anſwered in the preceding paragraph.

Q. Would it be poſſible to cultivate the lands in the Weſt Indies by the labour of free Negroes?

A. Utterly impoſſible. Under no government, they would commit every exceſs; nine out of ten would die within the term of three years.

Q. Would it be poſſible to cultivate the Weſt-India iſlands to advantage by the labour of Europeans; or could their conſtitutions ſubſiſt in ſuch a climate under the labour neceſſary?

A. Impoſſible.

Mortality in the regiments ſent to the Weſt Indies.

IT is intended to ſend out two battalions of the 60th regiment to the Weſt Indies; theſe are young recruits, and muſt fall a ſacrifice to the climate; they ought to be ſeaſoned in the barracks of Nova Scotia, or at home, before they are ſent to theſe fatal iſlands. How our troops ſuffered in the Weſt Indies, may be collected from the following particulars:

The 79th regiment arrived in July 1779, 1008 ſtrong. In 1782 ſome men were drafted into it from other regiments that were ſent home. In the four years it remained in Jamaica, 910 died, and above 200 were diſcharged, making the loſs in both above the original number.

In March 1780 the 88th arrived complete.—During two years the loſs by deaths and diſcharged men amounted to 550 out of 791, the original number, including inliſted men.

The 85th and 92d regiments landed in July 1780, each nearly 600 men ſtrong. After being two years on the iſland, there remained of the former 71, of the latter 236.

The ſame year the 93d and 94th arrived. The mortality in the former is ſhocking to relate; at the end of ſix months upwards of one half died, and of the remainder, 71 only were fit for ſervice, and thoſe were drafted into another regiment. The loſs by deaths and diſcharged men amounted to 9 11ths of the whole. The 94th landed 531 men. By the end of the firſt year upwards of one half had died. At the end of two years and four months, 1-7th of the original number remained, which were drafted.

In the laſt-mentioned four regiments there died in the firſt ſix months rather more than 2-5ths of the number landed.

Of old regiments, which were ſent to Jamaica, the loſs was ſmall in compariſon of what is above mentioned.

The 14th arrived in 1782 from Hilſea barracks, near Portſmouth, a place remarkable for fevers; and though numbers had ſuffered from them, yet the loſs by deaths and diſcharged men were not a quarter of the original number.

In July 1782, ſeven companies of the 19th and as many of the 30th, were landed. In January the following year the remainder arrived. Taking the deaths and diſcharges together, about one-tenth was loſt. A ſmall number indeed! though fourteen companies had landed in the ſickly ſeaſon.

The remains of the 3d, 63d, 64th, and 71ſt regiments, arrived in January 1783, from North America, making in all about 800 men. Though very ſickly, yet the deaths were not ſo many as might be ſuppoſed. Of the 3d there died 1 23d; in the 63d, 1-12th; the 64th, 1-23d; and in the 71ſt, 1 25th.

From the above it appears, that in leſs than four years, there died in the iſland of Jamaica, 3500 men: thoſe that were diſcharged amounted to one half of that number, which makes 5250 men loſt to the ſervice in that ſhort ſpace of time.

In 1780, five thouſand men landed in St Lucia; at the end of twelve months very few remained. The 87th, 89th, and 91ſt regiments ſuffered a ſhocking mortality. The two latter were raiſed in Worceſterſhire and Shropſhire, and conſiſted of about 800 men each; yet at the end of one year, there hardly remained 200. Dr Rollo, who has publiſhed obſervations on the diſeaſes of the army at St Lucia, ſays, that though the old regiments landed with every poſſible diſadvantage, yet, owing in a great meaſure to their being well diſciplined, they ſuffered little ſickneſs; while the new regiments ſickened on their arrival, and prodigious numbers died.

Taking all the new levies which were ſent to the Weſt Indies, and which might probably be about 7000, not a thouſand remained at the end of one year, and few of theſe ever returned to their native country. *Lond. Chron.*

NEW.

NEW BOOKS.

A ſhort account of the Naval Actions of the laſt War, in order to prove, that the French nation never gave more ſtender proofs of maritime greatneſs than during that period; with obſervations on the Diſcipline, and hints for the Improvement of the Britiſh Navy. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *ſewed.* Murray.

THIS author ſets out with obſerving, that there ſeems to be an opinion, and that but too general, prevailing, that our fleets are not what they were formerly; and that the naval power of France had equalled, if not ſurpaſſed, that of Great Britain.

Without enquiring whence this error originates (for an egregious error it certainly is), from what quarter propagated, or the ſort of people it is favoured by, or whether it proceeds from ignorance, or miſchief; let us examine how well the gentlemen who favour this opinion are founded in their aſſertions.

It is acknowledged, I believe, that the beſt way to come at truth is by inveſtigating facts from what evidence we can produce. I ſhall therefore, in the firſt place, ſet out with aſſerting, in direct oppoſition to what theſe gentlemen advance, "That at no time ſince this nation has been a maritime power, has ſhe had ſuch ſolid reaſons to be ſatisfied with her naval proweſs and ſuperiority, as from the ſucceſs and events of the laſt war."—I am far from being averſe to the going into the proof of what I advance, or aſhamed of comparing the actions of the laſt wars with thoſe of the war which preceded it, or any the moſt glorious war that is upon record, and whoſe brilliant naval actions grace the annals of this nation.

Let us then firſt recollect how the laſt war commenced with the French, and what, it may be believed, was the grand object of that nation. Is it imagined that it was the diſmemberment of America from this empire? Can the wiſeſt, the ableſt politician in the world, pretend to have foreſeen, that America would achieve (aſſiſted as ſhe was) her independence?* It was never imagined, their moſt ſanguine enthuſiaſts in the cauſe never expected, that in ſo ſhort a time it could have happened. But there aroſe out of this cruel and unnatural war, an object which our natural enemy could not be otherwiſe than tempted to look at. The proſpect was more alluring, more flattering to their ambitious views, than any that had been preſented to them ſince the two nations had been rivals. I will aſk then, if there can be any doubt, but that the deſtruction of our navy was their grand aim? Conſidering that their chief attention had been directed to their own navy during the peace; conſidering that there was a proſpect, though it proved delulive, that we ſhould not be able to man all our ſhips, from being deprived of ſeamen which formerly we had drawn from the American trade; conſidering that, inſtead of the aid of theſe ſeamen, they would now be fighting againſt us; conſidering the complexion of the times, that the nation was in a ſtate of fictious ferment at home, and that the fever of party had even tainted the diſcipline of our fleets; conſidering that the French had got to ſea before us, with a ſuperior fleet, ſanguine in their projects, with preſumptuous confidence, with a prince of the blood in their fleet, to gather the promiſed laurels, and to ſhare expected triumphs: Upon the whole, can it be doubted for a moment, what was their grand, and always favourite object? or can we wonder, that they were ſanguine in their expectations of pulling down the bulwark of this iſland.

It is indeed almoſt needleſs to inquire, how far they have ſucceeded. It ought to be as animating to Engliſhmen, as it is humiliating and diſgraceful to our rival, to be convinced, that the war terminated without the enemy having in their poſſeſſion one ſingle line of battle ſhip taken from the Britiſh fleet; whilſt every harbour we have is adorned with the floating caſtles of our enemy; no leſs than twenty ſail of the line having been captured in the courſe of the war, with a greater number of large frigates than was ever taken in any former war. And though we were unfortunate in loſing ſome ſhips by ſtorms and hurricanes, particularly the Ville de Paris, which had been borne into the harbour of Jamaica in glorious triumph, and afterwards graced an Engliſh line of battle; yet theſe unfortunate events do not diminiſh the luſtre of our conqueſts.

* I believe four men in five are of opinion, that, had the Britiſh army in America (the fineſt troops, for their numbers, that ever were brought into the field) been commanded by a Duke of Brunſwick, the *burden*, with the glory of American dependence, would have been ſecured to Great Britain.

After giving a conciſe and generally an impartial view of the principal naval tranſactions of the laſt war, the chief events of which are recent in the memory of the public, the author thus proceeds:

"Having thus as briefly as poſſible remarked upon the moſt material actions of the laſt war, (though there are many others which happened on diſtant ſtations, and in ſmall ſhips, that are worthy of being recorded), I ſhall be amply ſatisfied if, by faithfully relating what has come to my knowledge, or paſſed under my notice, and comparing the actions of the laſt war, and the circumſtances attending them, with the battles we have had with France upon the ſeas in former wars, as they are related by our hiſtorians, I have furniſhed materials, not only to correct the miſtaken opinion, that the Britiſh naval character is degenerated, but to prove that the laſt war at ſea was the moſt glorious of any that Great Britain was ever engaged in. True, it has been called unfortunate; and nothing undoubtedly can be more calamitous, than for a nation to have the whole world leagued againſt her. But, if the hiſtory of the laſt war ſhould be ever read, at as great a diſtance of time as we are now from the periods when Rome was in the zenith of her glory, I will venture to ſay, that the warlike genius of Great Britain will be regarded with an infinitely greater degree of admiration and aſtoniſhment. If we conſult the map of the world, and behold the inſignificant appearance of Great Britain, compared to the immenſe tracts and regions of the earth with whoſe inhabitants ſhe contended, it ſeems indeed a ſpecies of preſumption to ſay we were unfortunate. At this inſtant we not only exiſt as an independent kingdom, but are beyond example, by the wiſdom of a virtuous miniſter, flouriſhing in our commerce, reſpected in our politics, and dreaded at ſea.

In the laſt war, conſidering the effects of the Armed Neutrality, we may aſſert, that all Europe was againſt us, with the whole civilized continent of America. In the Eaſt Indies we were contending with, defending, or holding tributary, the princes of a mighty empire, the hiſtory of whoſe former exploits we have read with admiration. Notwithſtanding this, faſhionable politicians have proclaimed to the world, that the nation is at the mercy of our enemies, from the degenerated ſtate of our navy!

If it be true that the navy is in ſuch a deplorable ſtate, from what cauſe has it been able to contend with, and conquer, the great maritime powers of Europe united, without loſing a ſingle line of battle ſhip? We find, in the naval hiſtory of England at *thoſe glorious periods* which are held up as examples to our modern naval heroes, when the naval diſcipline *ſhone with ſuch reſplendent luſtre*, it often happened, that we were not able to cope with any one of the great maritime powers; that ſometimes, in alliance with Holland, we were worſted; and had our ſhips taken and deſtroyed by France alone; that we have ſometimes aſked aſſiſtance from France to fight the fleets of Holland; that the latter alone diſputed with us the ſovereignty of the ſeas, followed our men of war into their harbours, and burnt our ſhips in the rivers Thames and Medway.—But in the laſt war, we not only contended with France, Spain, and Holland, aided and abetted by the armed neutrality, but were engaged in a civil war with our colonies, which not only deprived us of a number of our ſeamen, but diverted them to fight againſt us. Add to this, a divided cabinet and people at home. When all theſe circumſtances are conſidered, it becomes a caſe of common ſenſe to believe, that the gloomy apprehenſions ſo induſtriouſly propagated reſpecting the glory of Great Britain, proceed either from ignorance or faction. Great Britain will never, it is to be preſumed, have ſo many enemies upon her, or ſo many difficulties to encounter, as ſhe experienced in the laſt war. Then indeed it appeared as if the elements had joined our foes; for ſtorms and hurricanes aſſiſted them to deſtroy a navy, which by their own ſtrength alone they were unable to ſhake. All, however, proved to be vain. For Great Britain as a maritime power has proved invincible. Inſtead therefore of deſponding, every Briton's heart ſhould ſwell with pride, and confidently hope, that ſo long as Great Britain is true to herſelf, it has nothing to dread from ambitious rivals. As a warlike nation, high as ſhe ſtands in the opinion of *foreign powers*, perhaps ſhe has not yet reached the zenith of her glory. But every thing depends upon the attention that may be given to the diſcipline and improvement of the naval ſervice. It matters not what are our mechanical improvements, or what are the ſuperior qualities of our officers

officers and seamen, if they are not united, or act not together Unanimity, which should animate the whole corps, and which is capable of performing such wonders, will, if neglected, degenerate into party spirit and jealousy; to the extinction of that zeal for the honour of our country, which is invariably to be found, if uncontaminated with art or intrigue, in the hearts of our seamen.

[*To be continued.*]

Account of the Pelew Islands continued. [p. 392.]

THE natives of these islands were of a deep copper colour, perfectly naked, having no kind of covering whatsoever; their skins very soft and glossy, owing, as was known afterwards, to the external use of cocoa-nut oil Each chief had in his hand a basket of beetel-nut, and a bamboo finely polished and inlaid at each end, in which they carry their *chinam*. This is coral burnt to a lime, which they shake out through one end of the bamboo where they carry it, on the leaf of the beetel-nut, before they chew it, to render it more useful or palatable. It was observed that all their teeth were black, and that the *beetel-nut* and *chinam*, of which they had always a quid in their mouths, rendered the saliva red, which, together with their black teeth, gave their mouths a very disgusting appearance.—They were of a middling stature, very straight and muscular, their limbs well formed, and had a particular majestic manner in walking; but their legs, from a little above their ancles to the middle of their thighs, were tattooed [vol. 36. p. 683.] so very thick, as to appear dyed of a far deeper colour than their skin: their hair was of a fine black, long, and rolled up behind in a simple manner close to the back of their heads, and appeared both neat and becoming.—None of them, except the younger of the King's two brothers, had a beard; and it was afterwards observed, in the course of a longer acquaintance with them, that they in general plucked out their beards by the root; a very few only, who had strong thick beards, cherished them and let them grow.

If the uncommon appearance of the natives of Pelew excited surprise in the English, their appearance, in return, awakened in their visitors a far greater degree of astonishment.—Our countrymen, during all the time they remained in these islands, were perfectly convinced, that the inhabitants had never before seen a white man; it was therefore little to be wondered that they viewed them as a new and a very extraordinary race of beings: all they observed, and all they touched, made them exclaim *weel! weel!* and sometimes *weel a treeoy!* which the Malay informed them was a declaration of being well pleased.—They began with stroking the bodies and arms of the English, or rather their waistcoats and coat sleeves, as if they doubted whether the garment and the man were not of the same substance; but were told by the Malay, that the English in their own climate being exposed to far greater cold, were accustomed always to be covered, and had coverings of different kinds to put on as occasion required; so that they could be always dry and warm. Our people plainly perceived, by the gestures of the Malay and the natives, that this was what they were conversing about; nor could they avoid observing, by the countenances of the latter, the quickness with which they seemed to comprehend whatever information the Malay gave them. The next thing they noticed was our people's hands, and the blue veins of their wrists; and they probably considered the white skin of the hands and face as artificial, and the veins as the English manner of tattooing; for they immediately requested, that the jacket-sleeves of the men might be drawn up, to see if their arms were of the same colour as their hands and faces: satisfied in this particular, they expressed a further wish to see their bodies; upon which some of the men opened their bosoms, and gave them to understand that all the rest of their body was the same.—They seemed much astonished at finding hair on their breasts, it being considered with them as a great mark of indelicacy, insomuch that they eradicate it from every part of the body in both sexes.

At their first coming, the Malay, who was quite naked, had requested a pair of trowsers and a jacket, which were given him; and a pair of trowsers, together with an uniform coat, were at the same time presented to Raa Kook, who directly put them on, not a little pleased in appearing like his new friends, often looking at himself, and saying, "Raa Kook *Englis;*" but it was supposed he found the heat and confinement of dress very inconvenient, for after this visit he never wore them; and when Capt. Wilson was at his house at Pelew, he perceived he had

had put them up carefully among what he deemed his valuables. He poſſeſſed naturally ſo unbounded a curioſity, that not the ſmalleſt circumſtance which occurred eſcaped his notice; he wiſhed to have an explanation of every thing he ſaw, to imitate whatever our people did, and to enquire into the principle and cauſes of all he obſerved brought about by them, lending his perſonal aſſiſtance in every thing that was doing, and even deſired to aid the cook in blowing the fire.

On the 14th two canoes arrived with yams ready boiled and cocoa-nuts. In one of theſe was Arra Kooker and Qui Bill, the King's brother and eldeſt ſon; in the other was Mr Wilſon, who brought back the King's full permiſſion to build a veſſel either where they were, or at Pelew, his reſidence. They choſe the former, and continued daily employed in getting the neceſſary articles from the wreck: Raa Kook and Arra Kooker remained almoſt conſtantly with them, exerting the moſt friendly good offices in their favour.

Arra Kooker could by no means reliſh the wearing of trowſers, but he had conceived a paſſion to have a white ſhirt, and one was immediately given him, which he had no ſooner put on than he began to dance and jump about with ſo much joy, that all were diverted by his ridiculous geſtures, and the contraſt which the linen formed with his ſkin. This Prince appeared to be verging towards forty; he was in ſtature ſhort, but ſo plump and fat that he was almoſt as broad as he was long: he poſſeſſed an abundant ſhare of good-humour, and a wonderful turn for mimickry; and had beſides a countenance ſo lively and ſo expreſſive, that though our people were ſtrangers at this time to almoſt all he ſaid, yet his face and geſtures made them pretty accurately comprehend whatever he was deſcribing. In order to amuſe them, he would frequently try to take off every one of our people in any particularity he had noticed, and this with ſuch great good-humour, that every one who ſaw him was pleaſed with his pleaſantry. Sometimes he would take up a hat, put it on his head, and imitate the manner of our people walking in their military exerciſe; would recollect every occurrence that happened, and nothing that he obſerved done by the Engliſh eſcaped him; in ſhort, on every occaſion his manner was lively and engaging to a degree. [*To be continued.*]

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Reſigns its whiten'd boſom to the wind;
The buſy ſailors bleſs the fav'ring gale,
And oft review the ſhores they leave behind.

Thrice happy they, untouch'd with trivial woes,
Whoſe harden'd hearts no parting pang can rend,
Whoſe breaſts ſerene ne'er felt th' embitter'd throes,
Nor laſt adieu of an endearing friend.

For what thoſe finer feelings of the ſoul?
Thoſe ſoft emotions in the tender breaſt?
Can they the tumults of the mind controul?
Or make their maſters more completely bleſt?

Deluſive joys attend the ſocial bowers,
But ſoon, alas! the pleaſing thoughts are vain;
Luxurious bliſs endears thoſe fleeting hours,
Fondly we hope we never can complain:

But Fortune's frowns ſucceed her ſyren ſmiles,
And Life's illuſive train of follies fly,
Adverſity's ſtern gloom each hope beguiles,
And Fancy's fairy phantoms droop and die.

Too well, alas! my heart has learn'd to know
What tranſient pleaſures fill Life's gaudy ſcene;
That, on its canvaſs, ſhades alternate glow,
While Hope's light colours paint the ſpace between:

The ſtorms of Fate ſoon blaſt the ſpecious view,
And all the glaring tinſel quickly fades;
No pencil'd draughts can theſe loſt tints renew,
'Till ſunk in Death's oblivious darker ſhades.

Ye thoughtleſs train, who heedleſs trip along
This vale of vanities,—this world of woes,
One moment ſtray from Folly's frantic throng,
And mark what grief from dire misfortune flows.

Monimia's charms engag'd my youthful heart,
By her belov'd, I hugg'd the pleaſing chain;——
—But envious Death ſoon caſt the poiſon'd dart,
And left me, doom'd to murmur and complain.

Time's rapid ſtream aſſuag'd my tortur'd ſoul;
Again the world's gay painted proſpects riſe;
Mirth roſe, tumultuous, o'er th' enliv'ning bowl,
And Pleaſure courted in deceitful guiſe:

But ſoon theſe tranſitory joys are o'er,
Short liv'd the ſcene,——preſage of future woe;—
Diſeaſes dire the freaks of mirth devour,
And *years* of pain from *hours* of folly flow.

Friendſhip, ſweet ſoother of corroding care,
Whoſe power ſerene can calm the mind to reſt,
'Tis thine, to cure the anguiſh of deſpair,
To eaſe the torments of the guilty breaſt.

How oft with thee, Lyſander, have I ſtray'd
Thro' yonder lawns,—by yonder flow'ry dales,
While blooming nature all her charms diſplay'd,
And birds, harmonious, "warbled in the gales;"

But now, no more we'll range the varied meads
To mark the beauties of the ſpringing year,
Nor, thro' the grove, while friendſhip's ardour leads,
Sweet Philomela's melting accents hear.

I've heard the piercing ſounds—"a long farewell,"—
But late I heard a tender mother's cries;
Hoping grief's ſwelling torrent to repel,
In vain the father burſt the riſing ſighs.

Now left forlorn, I'll ſeek the ſilent ſhade,
Where fancied ſpirits haunt the midnight gloom;
Often I'll wander thro' the cheerleſs glade,
'Till welcom'd Death ſhall lay me in the tomb.

But Oh! if, ere the weight of preſſing age
And gnawing cares this mortal frame ſhall bend;
If, ere I'm call'd to leave this buſtling ſtage,
Once more I view the dear lamented Friend;

I'll wave a laſt adieu to all my care,
And bleſs the pitying Power whoſe bounty flows;
Outliv'd the pain which human life muſt ſhare,
I'll ſpend my future days in calm repoſe.

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O THOU, or fiend or angel, by what name
Shall I addreſs thee? how expreſs thy powers?
Strange compound of extremes, of heat and cold,
Of hope and fear, of pleaſure and of pain!
Moſt cred'lous infidel! now truſting nought,
Now anchoring on a feather; craving all,
With nothing ſatisfied; perplex'd with doubts,
Yet dreading to be ſure; ſurcharg'd with thought,
Of ſpeech incapable; in abſence curſt,
Yet eager ſtill to ruſh on certain pain!
Tho' blind they call thee, yet I've known thee, Love,
More keen and watchful than the ſleepleſs eye
Of that dread ſerpent, whoſe terrific glare

Hung

Hung like a comet o'er th'Heſperian boughs.
Nor ken of griping miſer, nor of lynx,
Nor his whom poets feign'd with hundred eyes,
Argus, nor that majeſtic bird's which looks
Undazzled on the ſun, is half ſo ſharp,
So vigilant, as thine All-ſeeing Love,
No look, no motion, geſture, deed, or word,
No not the ſecret counſels of the heart,
Can 'ſcape thy ſcrutiny. How wretched thou
If aught thou ſpieſt which thwarts thine ardent wiſh!
And oh! how raviſh'd, if thou mark'ſt one line
Which tells the latent longings of the ſoul!
In that high fever, the delirious brain
Coins gaudy phantoms of celeſtial bliſs,
Of bleſs that never comes—for now, ev'n now,
Now, while Love ſleeks and eyes the rainbow hues
With child-like rapture, and full fondly thinks
They ne'er ſhall fade, ev'n now comes jealous Fear,
With tottering fiſt, and thunders at the door:
At this rude noiſe alarm'd, the dreamer ſtarts,
Looks trembling round, and—finds the viſion fled
Where now's th' angelic tongue, the dimpled cheek,
The moiſten'd eye-ball, and the hidden bluſh,
Of Love's delicious ſmiles? From dreams like theſe,
From airy joys, he wakes to ſolid pain.
Quick to his ſight up ſprings, in long array,
A tribe of deviliſh ills—the cold reply,
Th' unanſwer'd queſtion, the aſſenting nod
Of dull civility, the careleſs look
Of blank indifference, the chilling frown,
That freezes at the heart, the ſtony eye
Of fixt diſdain, or more tormenting gaze
Bent on another. Theſe, with all the train
Of fears and jealouſies that wait on Love,
Are no imagin'd griefs; no fancied ills
Theſe; or if fancied, worſe than ſolid woes.
Such art thou, Love; then who, that once has known
Thy countleſs ſands, and rocks that lurk beneath,
Would ever tempt thy ſmiling ſurface more?
Long toſs'd on ſo my ſeas of hopes and fears,
How willingly at laſt my wearied ſoul
Would ſeek a ſhelter in forgetfulneſs!
O bland forgetfulneſs, Love's ſweeteſt balm,
Come, rouze thee from thy bed, if ſtill thou ſleep'ſt
On Lethe's ſhore, come take this willing breaſt,
And fold it in thine arms; thro' all my veins
Thy deadening powers infuſe; cloſe up each gate
And avenue to Love; purge off the lime
That clogs this ſpirit, which fain would wing its flight
To ſenſe, to reaſon, liberty, and law. P. R.

An ODE *to* INDIFFERENCE.

INDIFFERENCE, hence! I loathe thy liſtleſs reign;
I loathe that torpid power which lulls thy ſoul;
Thy boaſted freedom from all pain,
My manlier mind ſhall ne'er controul:
Ne'er ſhall the *ſhame* of feeling for diſtreſs,
Thy brutal charms enhance, or make my tranſports leſs.

Rather may lighteſt griefs diſſolve,
And deepeſt tears for ever flow;
For ever other's ills involve,
Than loſt this heart to ſympathetic woe!
What though no cries thy pity move,
No agonizing ſhrieks thy ſelfiſh love;
What though misfortunes not appal,
And orphan wretches vainly call;
Yet ſay—are theſe the weighty joys
Thy lifeleſs votaries ſo much prize?
Are theſe, ſure emblems of a giant vice,
The alien comforts that entice?
Deluſive thought! ſuch bliſs be thine;
To read the ſoul, and feel, are mine.

Sparkles the tear in Virtue's eye,
My boſom heaves the honeſt ſigh;
Meets my ſhock'd ſight the vagrant child,
My ev'ry ſofter ſenſe grows wild:
The change I hail—I hail the ſtart,
And ſtamp his injur'd form full on my bleeding heart.

Not ſo thy loſt lethargic mind;
To all—ev'n to thyſelf unkind.
For know, to ſuch of human race
As *Senſibility* embrace,
Though hardeſt woes more hard appear,
Severeſt ſorrows more ſevere;
Reverſe the ſcene, thou ſoon ſhalt find,
The kindeſt comforts yet more kind,
The happieſt hour more happy ſtill,
More warm the tend'reſt warmeſt will.
Hence then, Indifference! hence! nor dare to ſtay;
Thy torpid power I loathe—I loathe thy liſtleſs ſway.

CAMISIS.

The BEE *and* BELLFLOWER.

IN a bellflower, the couch of a fay,
A bee lay embower'd from the heat;
He rail'd at its hue, tho' ſo gay,
When he'd rifled the nectar ſo ſweet.

Till Phœbus withdrew his laſt beam,
The ſnarler continued his din!
When lo! in the height of his theme,
It clos'd him a captive within.

Ye rovers, revile not Love's boy,
I vow he won't let you go free;
The urchin hath ſnares to annoy,
Like the beautiful bellflower and bee.

H I.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY, &c.

Petersburg, Aug. 6. By accounts from Prince Potemkin, our fleet, conſiſting of two ſhips of 66 guns, two frigates of 50, eight of 40 guns, and 24 other ſmall armed veſſels, ſailed from Sebaſtopol, under Rear Admiral Woinowitz; and on the 14th of July met the Turkiſh fleet in the Black Sea, not far from the iſland of Feodiſii, conſiſting of 15 ſhips of the line, among which were five of 80 guns, eight frigates, three bomb-ketches, and 21 chebecs, under the Capitan Pacha, a vice and a rear admiral. Notwithſtanding this ſuperiority on the part of the Turks, our commander not only defended himſelf bravely, but even obliged the enemy to fly; the conteſt laſted five hours and 55 minutes, and many of our ſhips had the fire of ſeveral of the enemy upon them at once. The Capitan Pacha endeavoured to cut off two of our frigates in the van of our fleet; but the ſhip Paul made all poſſible ſail to their aſſiſtance, and obliged the Turkiſh admiral to tack about, and the two frigates took the opportunity of firing their broadſides, which damaged him very much. Our loſs is five killed and two wounded. On the 15th and 16th the fleets were ſtill in ſight of each other, but the Turks did not ſeem inclined to attack us again. On the 18th the enemy was out of ſight bearing towards the coaſt of Romelia.

The above action muſt not be confounded with that which happened on the 12th of July under the walls of Oczakow [p. 403.], and ſhews that the Capitan Pacha, after the unfortunate affair in that neighbourhood, put to ſea, however, with a good number of ſhips.

The following is the ſubſtance of the laſt advices received at Vienna from Croatia.

On the 20th of Auguſt the Turks made an attack on the camp before Dubicza, but were repulſed; and it was immediately reſolved to attempt the fort; but the Imperialiſts finding it impoſſible to ſucceed by ſtorm, Field Marſhal Laudohn gave orders that the town ſhould be ſet on fire.

This was accordingly done on the 23d in the afternoon, and the place burnt till the next day in the morning; but to prevent bloodſhed, orders were given to open ſeveral mines, which was proceeded upon till the 25th in the evening, at which time the ſoldiers were within ten feet from the walls, and at the night coming on the work was completed.

The covering army of the Turks, after being driven from the encampment, had taken poſt upon the adjacent mountains; but finding all their efforts to relieve the fortreſs ineffectual, they ſtruck their tents on Aug. 25. and marched away in the night. The garriſon therefore, which conſiſted only of 366, ſeeing the preparations for an aſſault, and finding themſelves unable longer to reſiſt, next day ſent offers of capitulation to Marſhal Laudohn, by whom they were readily accepted:—the chief were,

"The officers to be allowed to march out with their ſide-arms; but the troops were to lay down their arms, and to ſurrender priſoners of war. The women and children to be allowed to go to Roczavacz, attended by five men, but the commandant to be anſwerable for the men to return."

There have been ſome ſkirmiſhes in the Bannat of Temeſwar, in which the ſucceſs has been various, but according to the Vienna account it was ultimately in favour of the Turks. The Grand Vizir has paſſed the Danube at Cladowa, and has driven Gen. Wartenſleben's army before him, compelling him to evacuate his poſt at Berſaer Palanka, and removed on the 29th ult. to Fehniſcherbridge, where the enemy ſtill continue to haraſs his troops.

The Grand Vizir has encamped near Cladowa, on the Danube. In this well-choſen poſition, the fortreſs of the New Orſova covers his front, and that of Wydin his rear. His right extends into his own territories, and his left is ſupported by Belgrade itſelf. Thus is the Turkiſh army in a condition to ſuccour that garriſon at a moment's notice. At the ſame time that it commands the Danube, it is covered by that river, and has it in its power at once to diſtreſs the Bannat or Tranſylvania, or, what is worſe, it may haraſs thoſe two provinces at once. Profeſſional men have expreſſed themſelves in terms of admiration of this poſition. They have declared that the firſt general in Europe could not have taken one more advantageous.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, Aug. 7. The ſudden invaſion of the moſt important provinces of the Ruſſian empire, thoſe even where the

the ſeat of government is eſtabliſhed, by the enemy's army, has rouzed the patriotic zeal of every one; and we learn that the different governments have offered to furniſh her Majeſty with 40 battalions of infantry, and as many companies of Huſſars. Theſe freſh levies, which form together a body of 40,000 men, will be ready in four months. The nobility of ſome of their governments have ſet the example; namely, Count Czeremetef will raiſe 600 men at his own expence, Count Orlow 500, and the reſt in proportion.

Petersburg, Aug. 16. Advices have been received from Adm. Greig, that having weighed anchor on the 6th inſt. in the morning, he ſailed with his fleet, and came off Sweabourg on the 7th, where he perceived four Swediſh ſhips of war at anchor in the road. On his approach, they cut their cables, and retired into port under a preſs of ſail; and juſt as the leading ſhip of our fleet came within cannon ſhot, one of their veſſels ſtruck on a rock under water with ſuch force as to break their main-maſt and carry it over board. The veſſel ſtuck on the rock, and after exchanging a few ſhot with our Admiral Reſlainow, ſtruck her colours. The three other veſſels ſaved themſelves in part by the impoſſibility of our fleet's purſuing them, on account of the great quantity of rocks under water, and level with it. Admiral Greig ſent boats to take poſſeſſion of the ſhip, which was a new man of war of 64 guns, named the Guſtavus Adolphus. Col. Chriſtierne her Captain, with 13 officers, and 530 men, are made priſoners. As it was impoſſible to ſave the ſhip, which had already twenty feet of water, ſhe was burnt, after we had ſaved the priſoners, their effects, and had taken out what we could of their ammunition. The Duke of Sudermania, with all his fleet, amounting to 16 ſhips of the line and eight frigates, remained in the port of Sweabourg a quiet ſpectator, without making the leaſt attempt to prevent us, although the ſhip ſtruck and was burnt within three or four werſts from Sweabourg. Adm. Greig continued before this port till the 9th, in hopes that the Duke of Sudermania would come out to give him battle; but though the wind was favourable he did not attempt it. The Admiral afterwards ſailed towards the coaſt of Revel, and on approaching the iſles of Nargen, he fixed his cruiſers towards the weſt, to cut off from the Swediſh fleet the means of getting proviſions by the mouth of the Carlſcrone, of which they had great need, and to prevent as much as poſſible the junction of five ſhips, with the guns and other warlike ſtores, of which they were in expectation. While our fleet remained before Sweabourg, we took a Swediſh veſſel loaded with cables, ſails, medicines, and other neceſſary articles for the fleet.

The following letter, dated Peterſburg, July 23. was ſent by the Empreſs to Admiral Grieg.

" We ſhould be wanting in that gratitude and politeneſs, which ſhould ever diſtinguiſh ſovereigns, did not we with the utmoſt ſpeed convey to you (and our brave and gallant officers and ſeamen of our fleet, who have proved themſelves worthy of their country) our approbation of your exemplary conduct; and the obligations which we owe you for your intrepid conduct in your engagement with our enemy, the fleet of the Swediſh King. To the conſtant exertion of your abilities, and your zeal for the glory of the common cauſe of ourſelves, and the whole Ruſſian empire, may, under God, be attributed the very ſignal victory you have gained; and we have not the ſmalleſt doubt, but that every part of our dominions where this event ſhall be tranſmitted, will behold it in its proper point of view. It is with grief we read the record of thoſe poltroons, who, unable to catch fire from the ſpirited exertions of their fellow-warriors, have ſo ſignalized themſelves in the annals of treaſonable cowards; and to whoſe cowardice the Swede has to boaſt that any ſhip of their fleet eſcaped when ſo encountered; and the more particularly that their admiral eſcaped, when twice ſo nearly within their power to have captured.

As we are to take upon ourſelves the ſole power to reward the meritorious, we ſhall take ſignal care for the very exemplary puniſhment of the guilty.

We beg, therefore, that you would yourſelf accept our heartieſt acknowledgement: and we trouble you to communicate the ſame to our worthy and animated officers and ſeamen. It is our pleaſure that the delinquents mentioned in your official letters, be immediately brought to Cronſtadt, to wait our further diſpleaſure.

We

We ſincerely wiſh you, and all with you, health, and the moſt ſignal aſſiſtance of the Almighty God, whoſe aid we have invoked, and of whoſe aſſiſtance we cannot doubt in a cauſe ſo juſt.

Your ſervices will perpetually live in our remembrance; and the annals of our country muſt convey your names to poſterity with reverence and with love.

So ſaying, we recommend you to God's keeping ever."

Petersburg, Aug. 28. The Queen's frigate, la Kergopolte, of 24 guns, arrived about two leagues below this city the 25th, with the officers who are marked by Adm. Greig as delinquents in the action with the Swedes, to wait her royal pleaſure. Orders were this day ſent down for them to be delivered on board the hulks at Cronſtadt, where they were to be put in chains, with an iron collar round their necks, in which condition they are doomed to perpetual ſlavery. The names of theſe unfortunate men are not publiſhed, in complaiſance to their friends, ſome of them being of noble families. The whole number are ſeventeen captains and other officers. It is complained that the commander in chief has been too ſevere in his allegation, and that an inquiry ought to have taken place; but you ſee what fate and the will of an arbitrary ſovereign can do. It is, however, believed, that if the war ſhould end quickly with the Swedes, which may probably be the caſe, ſome remiſſion of their ſentence may take place, and that a milder puniſhment may be inflicted on men, who perhaps erred only from a defect of judgement.

SWEDEN.

The following has been publiſhed at Stockholm, by order of the King:

Stockholm, Aug. 12. We Guſtavus, King of Sweden, &c. &c. do by theſe preſents make it known to our faithful ſubjects, that we have been attacked by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and therefore neceſſitated under the aſſiſtance of God, for the ſafety of our kingdoms, and that of our faithful ſubjects, immediately to take up arms: and we find ourſelves obliged hereby to declare, that the intercourſe of all ſhipping, trade, and negotiation of bills of exchange, under whatever name it may be, from and to Ruſſia, and their provinces, havens, cities, and places, ſhall, from the date of theſe preſents, totally ceaſe, under pain of death.

Account of the operations of the Army in Finland. From the Head-quarters at Louiſa, Aug. 14.

The progreſs of the King of Sweden's army has been much retarded by the want of forage. The troops, on account of the general ſcarcity of the country, have been obliged to tranſport every thing along with them.

The army in Finland, under the orders of the Gen. Baron d'Armfelt, had advanced, on July 19. to Breſtal, a village ſituated a few werſtes from Frederickſham, whilſt the advanced guard, conducted by Baron d'Armfelt, had taken poſt from the evening of the 18th at Summa, about three werſtes from Frederickſham, a very advantageous poſition, which enabled them to block up the laſt-mentioned place on that ſide. The principal deſign was, to get poſſeſſion of the magazines of this fortreſs, an object of very great importance, as forage was ſo ſcarce, that the cavalry had no hay but what was brought along with the army.

In the night between the 19th and 20th the camp of Summa was attacked with great vivacity by 950 volunteers, picked men of the garriſon, with two pieces of cannon. The firing laſted on each ſide for more than two hours; but after the Swediſh artillery had diſmounted one of the Ruſſian guns, the latter retired in great diſorder, with the loſs of about 200 men. After this the garriſon of Frederickſham offered no further inſult to the camp of Summa.

Gen. d'Armfelt pitched his camp near Huſſula, and by that poſition cut off all communication between Frederickſham and Wilmanſtrand. In the mean while, to cover the flank of theſe troops, the advanced guard of the flotilla, belonging to the army, and compoſed of four galleys, three other veſſels, and ſome gun-boats, under the command of Lt Col. Roſenſtein, blocked up the port of Frederickſham, when the boats carried off, from under the guns of the town, the guardſhip and a merchant veſſel.

Four Ruſſian galleys, coming from Wyburg, to throw ſuccours into the place, were attacked and repulſed by the gun-boats, but they eſcaped by favour of a freſh breeze.

On July 27. the King came to the camp of Huſſula, and took up his quarters in the village on the left wing. At

the ſame time the gallies advanced, bringing with them 6000 men, who were to be diſembarked.

They were followed by the flotilla.

The intention was, to diſembark the men on the other ſide of Frederickſham, in a bay a few werſtes from the place; but a violent gale of wind, which laſted four whole days, counteracted that project.

At length the King received advice, on the 5th day, that the gallies were getting up to the place of landing; on which his Majeſty gave orders to force the defiles of Sivatikula and Bemballe, that the artillery might paſs that way, and open a communication with the troops. To Col Montgomery the execution of this enterprize was confided: he accordingly got poſſeſſion of theſe paſſes, marching through a marſhy and almoſt impaſſable country, and forcing his way to Bemballe, a village ſituated, in a manner, under the guns of Frederickſham. From thence he detached three ſquadrons to eſcort 70 train horſes, which it was neceſſary to diſembark.

On their arrival at the place of diſembarkation, he was very much aſtoniſhed to find a Ruſſian poſt there, with four pieces of cannon. The enemy had already occupied that poſition for the defence of the coaſt. The Swediſh ſquadrons retired immediately, but in good order, paſſing a battalion of chaſſeurs, which had been poſted in a wood, in order to cut off their retreat. They left only three dragoons and two officers, who were made priſoners, after their horſes had been killed under them.

The following day the landing was made good, with much regularity and order, notwithſtanding the enemy's fire. The troops then entrenched, and a corps was detached to take poſſeſſion of the defile of Mendalox, and to cover the road to Wyburg.

The main body advanced at the ſame time towards Frederickſham, after the advanced guard had diſlodged a party of the enemy defended by a redoubt.

At that very moment the commandant of Frederickſham ſet fire to the ſuburbs, in which were the magazines, the principal object of the expedition. The General, on obſerving this, retired, and re-embarked the troops, without interruption from the enemy.

The next day the King made a movement, cauſing his left wing to take poſt near Likala, and his right near Hogfors. This became neceſſary from the want of forage.

On Auguſt 4. ſixty Ruſſian priſoners were conducted to Louiſa, and on the 5th the King's guards marched towards the frontiers.

Stockholm, Aug. 19. By the laſt advices from Finland, we may now look upon the campaign as at an end. The King, in collecting his troops together, has taken a ſecure poſt beyond the river Kymene, whilſt, on the ſea, the army is protected by the ſquadron of gallies which always follow it coaſting along Finland. One of the moſt diſagreeable obſtacles, and perhaps the moſt unexpected, is the refuſal of a number of officers to ſerve in the preſent war againſt Ruſſia, as being more an offenſive than defenſive war. This ſcruple, founded on the 48th ſection of *the form of government*, becomes more and more general. Every day ſeveral officers arrive here, who have reſigned their commiſſions, and, according to their accounts, many more will follow their example.

Stockholm, Sept. 2. His Majeſty returned here yeſterday morning, in perfect health, from Finland, leaving the command of the Swediſh army, which had retired within the frontiers, to the Duke of Oſtrogothia. The fleet is ſtill lying in the harbour of Sweabourg. *Lond. Gaz.*

DENMARK.

Capt. Fraſer Smith, of the Mary, who lately arrived at Leith from Peterſburg, ſays, that when he was at Elſinore, the Earl of Eglinton, a brig belonging to Saltcoats, Capt. Brown maſter, coming from Stockholm, was fired into by a Danith cutter of 14 guns, the ball going through both his boats, and cutting one of his men in two. Upon the Britiſh conſul remonſtrating to the captain of the Danith guardſhip, and inſiſting on the commander of the cutter being immediately brought on ſhore, a boat was ſent on board him for that purpoſe.—His anſwer by word of mouth was, He was not under his command, but that of the admiralty at Copenhagen. The man killed was a native of Dublin, and has left a ſmall family entirely deſtitute; he was carpenter on board the ſhip. The name of the Danith captain was St Krefod. The Earl of Eglinton, in paſſing the Danith cutter, kept to leeward to give her a free paſſage, being then on contrary tacks, and the gun was fired even

even without hailing the Earl of Eglinton, which makes the barbarous behaviour of the Daniſh captain the more inexcuſable. Mr Fenwick, the Britiſh conſul at Elſinore, is taking the proper ſteps to obtain juſtice.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Hague, Aug 26. The troops of the Duke of Mecklenburg, to the number of 1200, taken into the pay of this Republic, arrived in the Dutch territory on Tueſday laſt, and immediately marched to Bois-le-duc, where they are to remain in garriſon. *Lond. Gaz.*

Various accounts mention, that the ſpirit of oppoſition to the Prince of Orange is by no means extinct. Very ſerious indications of a deſign to renew their oppoſition have been diſcovered in a conſiderable body of the citizens; 500 ſtand of arms were certainly found in one concealment. The camps forming by the French had revived the hopes of the mal-contents, but the timely expoſure of their deſign will prove its overthrow. The deluſion propagated by the French encampment is paſt, and certainly this is not the ſeaſon for any rational expectation of foreign ſuccour, either French or German.

The following letter from one of the mal-contents, diſplays the ſentiments and ſpirit of that party.

"*Amſterdam, Sept.* 10. This city, once ſo flouriſhing, is now humiliated by the introduction of a body of mercenary troops into the heart of it, and by the controul of a foreign power that, till of late, was ſcarcely known in Europe. Our council, which was formerly independent, is now ſubſervient in every reſpect to the Stadtholderate: the ſtate is groaning under an odious domination.

If we had reaſon to rejoice at the departure of that ſoldiery, we have cauſe to lament the conſequences of their viſit. On the moſt trifling ſuſpicions, we have ever ſince ſeen the moſt reſpectable citizens driven from their habitations, and deprived of their property. They have been led to priſon in a manner quite illegal, whilſt others, charged with crimes againſt the ſtate, have been ſet at liberty without reaſon. Thus is the public ſecurity, which has been ſo often violated, but was once more reſtored, again vaniſhed; the theatre of horror is opened for a ſecond time, and the little public confidence that remained departed entirely. Thouſands of Hollanders are once more making their eſcape from tyranny, in order that they may not be torn to pieces by the mob, or deſtroyed, in a way ſtill more cruel, under the pretence of juſtice.

This is the fate, which we apprehend, will be allotted to the unfortunate Baron de Villates, who, wiſhing to relieve the remains of an unfortunate party, has been conducted to priſon. The cauſe of his apprehenſion, as far as we have yet been able to learn, appears to be as follows:

In concert with ſome of the patriots, he has been endeavouring for ſome time to accompliſh a ſubſcription, for the purpoſe of raiſing a corps of horſe and foot, which might, on an emergency, be employed to curb the tumultuous rage of an ungovernable rabble, who have ſhewn a diſpoſition, on every pretext, to attack with fury the property and the lives of ſo many honeſt citizens. Theſe precautions were abſolutely neceſſary in a country where there is no longer any police; every one being reduced to the neceſſity of defending himſelf to the beſt of his ability. This defenſive aſſociation has been conſtrued into a traiterous combination againſt the ſtate, and the leaders of it apprehended accordingly."

FRANCE.

The following arret of the King's council was publiſhed Sept. 14.

"The King being informed of the alarm that had been ſpread among his ſubjects, and in foreign countries, by the arret which authoriſes the royal treaſury and the public banks to pay in bills at one year's date, one part of the annuities on the Hotel de Ville, of the dividends on the different ſtocks, of the ſalaries of office, of the expences of the different departments, of wages, and many other annual charges [p. 406.]; his Majeſty has been furniſhed with an account of the ſituation of his finances, in order to know if it was prudent to repeal an act that he had adopted with very great reluctance. His miniſter has not diſſembled as to the critical ſtate in which he has found his affairs; but he has obſerved, nevertheleſs, that in retarding a little the payments leaſt preſſing, by attending particularly to the whole of the receipt and expenditure, and by making every part of the finance tend to the ſame end, there would only be wanting a limited extenſion of creditors, to wait without diſorder the meeting of the States-General. Since his Majeſty,

jeſty, guided by the conſtant love he bears the public good, propoſes to haſten that meeting, and to inform it immediately of the ſtate of his finances; this ſolemn epoch, where all ought to be encouraged, where all ought to take freſh vigour, will put an end for ever to the alarms of monied men, and re-eſtabliſh credit, by procuring ſucceſſively the means of ſatisfying it on every ordinary occaſion; for it muſt be certain, that the repreſentatives of the richeſt and moſt generous nation would not ſeparate, before having concurred effectually to eſtabliſh a perfect agreement between the receipts and expenditure of the ſtate. His Majeſty has already taken a curſory view of the means in his power to promote this deſirable end, and in a manner not too burthenſome to his faithful ſubjects; and has deſired to have laid before him all the vouchers proper to guide his determinations, and has ſaid, that if new ſacrifices on his part are neceſſary, he would conſent to them without regret, and that he deſires above all to contribute to the happineſs and peace of his people. To which being willing to aſſiſt, according to the report made to the royal council of finances and commerce; the King being in his council, has ordered and does order, that all the annuities, either perpetual or tontine, all the intereſts due by his Majeſty, all the wages, ſalaries, and all the expences of the different departments, and, in ſhort, all the expenditures, ſhall continue to be paid in full in caſh, as heretofore, out of his Majeſty's treaſure."

Paris, Sept. 15. Twelve gentlemen deputed from Brittany, who had been impriſoned in the Baſtile, were releaſed by M. de Croſne, the Lieutenant-General of the police, in perſon, on Friday the 12th inſt. and they were to ſet out, together with the fifty-two other deputies, for that province, where they will be received with joy and gratitude. The keeper of the ſeals is baniſhed his Majeſty's preſence, and all the members of the Paris parliament are in town, ready to attend whenever his Majeſty pleaſes.

Paris, Sept. 20. Our priſons are now wholly exonerated of their late inhabitants whoſe patriotiſm had cauſed their being immured. Couriers and meſſengers, both public and private, have been ſent to every quarter of the kingdom, to notify theſe happy events, and the changes that have taken place.

The following is the King's letter to every preſident and councillor of the different parliaments throughout the kingdom, which evinces, at laſt, that the King's new miniſters are in earneſt to reſtore happineſs and order in this diſtracted country; and we hope to ſee no revival of ſuch proceedings as have cauſed theſe commotions and diſunions.

"SIR, This is to order and inſtruct you, that you directly return to the former place of your accuſtomed reſidence, and that from thence you repair, when duly ſummoned, to the chamber of parliament of which you are a member, there to receive the further commands of your well-diſpoſed ſovereign, which will be communicated in due time; and ſo I pray God take you into his holy keeping.

Given at Verſailles, Sept. 17. 1788.

LOUIS."

St Omers, Sept. 23. Our camp at this place, which conſiſted of 40,000 men, commanded by the Prince of Conde, is now diſperſing; but much diſappointment and mortification has been experienced by the numerous viſitors who came from far and near, in hopes of ſeeing the repreſentation of war and battles. Saturday laſt and this day were appointed by the Prince de Conde for the diſplay of his grand manœuvres: the whole army, with their ordnance, were to have been on the field by five o'clock each morning, in all their military ſplendour! but alas! the elements interfered, and huſhed them into peaceful ſilence. Since two o'clock on Saturday morning, it has continued raining till this time, with but few intervals of fair weather, and frequently in violent ſtorms, inſomuch that the camp may be ſaid to be floating on a quickmire. It was impoſſible, therefore, for the troops to perform any manœuvres.

BARBARY.

Gibraltar, Aug. 14. The Myrmidon frigate, which left Tangiers laſt night, is arrived here with the moſt unwelcome news, of the Emperor of Morocco's having declared war againſt us, and ordered his cruiſers to capture all Engliſh veſſels they meet with. He has ſent a large ſum of money to the Refeens (his rebellious ſubjects, and our friends on the eaſtern coaſt of Tetuan,) to purchaſe their friendſhip, and one of their ſmall ports for the reception of his cruiſers.

Other letters from Gibraltar of the ſame

ſame date, but written before the arrival of the Myrmidon, mention their being under a general alarm on account of the Emperor's preparations; that his fleet had been ordered to get ready for ſea, and to rendezvous at Tangiers, where numbers of ſeamen were daily arriving from Sallee, Larache, and other ports, to man the galliots and frigates. Advices were alſo received, that a meſſenger was on his way with a letter from the Emperor to Commodore Coſby, offering to reſtore the treaty with England on certain conditions, which conditions it was probable would never be complied with. The advices further add, that Commodore Coſby, in the Truſty man of war of fifty guns, was out watching the motions of the Mooriſh fleet; and the Loweſtoffe and Carysfort, with moſt of the other frigates on the Mediterranean ſtation, were cruiſing near Gibraltar.

In conſequence of the above intelligence, ſeveral frigates were ordered to ſail for the Mediterranean.

AMERICA.

The Philadelphia gazette of June 10. is filled from one end to the other, in the cloſeſt print, with the grand fœderal proceſſion made on that day, to celebrate their declaration of independence; and, according to the account given, it muſt have been a noble ſight. The judges, and all the officers civil and military, began the proceſſion, and were followed by bodies of all the different tradeſmen of the city, in moving ſhops, working at their ſeveral trades, and diſplaying flags and mottoes ſuitable to them. It would fill your paper twice over to give you all the particulars of this magnificent ſhow. I ſhall be particular, therefore, only as to one object, though there were many equally worthy of much admiration. This was the movement of the fœderal ſhip Union, begun and completed in four days, and built upon the bottom of the barge belonging to the Serapis, taken by Paul Jones's ſhip. She is thirty-five feet long, was manned with twenty-five men, and drawn through the city with her ſails ſet and trimmed occaſionally to the wind, as if ſailing upon the ocean; for ſheets of canvas were ſpread from her bearings, and painted to repreſent the ſea, ſo that ſhe appeared as if ſailing upon the water; the canvas covering all the carriage, horſes, and drivers, and the captain and officers on board giving orders, caſting the deep-ſea lead, and, in ſhort, every thing was done on board as if ſhe had been at ſea, till ſhe arrived at Union Green.

At the cloſe of the proceſſion, James Wilſon, Eſq; delivered from the fœderal edifice (where a magnificent cold collation was prepared the preceding day) a ſpeech of great length, and very high tone, relative to their virtue and riſing proſperity. There were about 5000 perſons in the line of proceſſion, and about 19,000 upon Union Green. Neither wine, nor any kind of ſpirits, were drank at this grand repaſt! American porter, beer, and cyder, were the only liquors. The tops of the houſes, and all the windows of the city were crowded; and, according to the account given, it muſt have been a ſight wonderfully magnificent and flatterin to the Americans.

Amongſt the bills lately paſſed by the General Aſſembly of Philadelphia, is one for the eſtabliſhment of a militia, by which it is to be divided into two diſtinct bodies, a general and ſelect militia. The general militia is to conſiſt of all citizens between eighteen and fifty-three years of age. They are to turn out one day in every year, and to pay a certain ſmall ſum each to the ſupport of the corps. The ſelect militia is to conſiſt of a legion containing 2048 rank and file. This corps is to be compoſed of volunteers, if ſuch ſhould offer; if not, the deficiencies to be made up from the general militia by lot. This corps is intended as a military ſchool, from which the ſtate is to be furniſhed with a good militia, always prepared for defence.

There has been lately erected at Sandy Hook, a plain, but handſome monument, to the memory of the thirteen gentlemen who periſhed there by cold, in a ſevere guſt of weather in the winter 1784. [vol. 46. p. 158.] They had gone as volunteers in a boat under the command of Lieut. Halyburton, in purſuit of deſerters from a man of war. Mr Halyburton was a young man of rank and fortune, as well as great ſpirit and tried abilities; and though the names of all the unfortunate young men are inſcribed on the monument, we underſtand it has been erected at the expence of his relations. He was brother to the preſent Lord Morton.

ENGLAND.

A new code of maritime regulations, framed by the court of directors of the Eaſt-

East-India Company, under the inſpection and controul of the board of commiſſioners, is now printing, for the purpoſe of diſtributing and delivering copies to the captains, and all other officers of the East-India ſhips. Large ſheet copies are alſo printing, to be hung up in ſeveral conſpicuous places of the Company's ſhips. Every ſailor, on his engaging for India, will alſo have a copy; and of other articles, the laſt is, that the ſame ſhall be read to the whole ſhip's company at ſome convenient time and ſeaſon, once a-month at leaſt, that no perſon may complain of ignorance in reſpect of duty, or of the penalties to be incurred in caſe of diſobedience. The intention of theſe articles is to put a ſtop to the mutinies and inſurrections which have of late been ſo alarmingly frequent on board the East Indiamen.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, Sept. 17, when 18 convicts received judgement of death; 48 were ordered to be tranſported; 13 to be impriſoned and kept to hard labour in the houſe of correction; 5 to be impriſoned in Newgate; 4 to be whipped; and 34 to be diſcharged by proclamation.

The noted George Barrington was brought into court to hear the order for continuing him in Newgate until next term. He begged for permiſſion to addreſs the court; which being granted, he informed the Recorder, that he had been brought up by an *habeas corpus*, returnable to that court, from a very diſtant part of the kingdom, and until he was taken into cuſtody he was totally ignorant of any indictment lying againſt him, much leſs had he any knowledge of a writ of outlawry; and had he known it, he would have ſubmitted previous to that proceſs being carried to the extent it was. The minds of the public had been induſtriouſly inflamed againſt him, by erroneous, he would not ſay malignant, aſperſions, when at the worſt what he ſtood charged with was no more than ſuſpicion. He was ready to take his trial upon the charge exhibited againſt him, and if convicted, he would bow with ſubmiſſion to the ſentence of the law. But deprived of a trial, ſanguinary proceſſes, long dormant, were revived, to ſupply the place of a jury, and fictions, retailed through the channel of newſpapers, were ſubſtituted for facts. To deprive a man of his life in ſuch a way was a harſhneſs unknown to the lenity of the law. His counſel and ſolicitor were denied leave to inſpect the proceedings againſt him; and the expences for procuring an inſpection, which he was informed were heavy, became too much for him to afford. He therefore requeſted that the court would make an order to give him the indulgence of inſpecting the proceedings of his proſecutor.

Mr Recorder informed the priſoner, that the proſecutor intended to remove his cauſe out of the juriſdiction of that court, where the outlawry would be decided by ſuperior authority.

Mr Barrington then bowed and withdrew—He was genteelly dreſſed, and delivered his addreſs in a very elegant manner.

Sept. 18. There was a numerous meeting of the proprietors of Bank-ſtock at the half-yearly court, to hear the dividend declared: when Mr Darell (the governor) declared, that they were enabled to make a dividend of 3l. 10s. per cent. for the half-year ending the 10th of October next. Mr Alderman Pickett then roſe to know the grounds on which that dividend was declared. He deteſted all private views, and ſtated the right the proprietors had by their charter to meet and deliberate on the nature and circumſtances of their affairs; and according to the ſituation in which they ſtood, from time to time, to declare the dividend for the time being. He inſiſted, that as the profits of the company were progreſſive, the dividend ought alſo to be progreſſive in proportion to thoſe profits. He made other pertinent obſervations, which he formed into reſolutions; but as he found the ſenſe of the principal proprietors *in toto* againſt him, he forbore for the preſent to urge them. The directors acknowledge the right of the proprietors; but could by no means be anſwerable what would attend the exerciſe of it. The motion being put, that the court do agree to the dividend declared, the ſame paſſed unanimouſly.

The port of Hull this ſeaſon ſent out 29 ſhips to the Greenland fiſhery, and 7 to Davis's Streights, which returned with 121 whales, 2997 ſeals, 19 bears, and 4 unicorns, producing 2938 butts, two barrels, and 1 caſk of blubber, and 46 tons, 10 cwt. 5 ſtone of whale-fins.

A horſe-ſhoe, given by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, was put up in the caſtle at Oakham, in the county of Rutland. It is by far ſuperior in elegance and ſize to any before given; the height

height of it is six feet, and four feet wide; the plate is eight inches broad, most elegantly and superbly gilt, with a splendid and beautiful border round the top and bottom; and at the point of the shoe is fixed a crown, richly ornamented, as is the whole of the border, with gold spangles, which have a very brilliant effect. Queen Elisabeth going through Oakham, one of the horses of her carriage lost his shoe, which detained her Majesty some time in order to have the impediment repaired; she therefore, on this occasion, gave a kind of charter to the town, whereby it was ordered, "That every peer of the realm who passed through Oakham for the first time, should give a horse-shoe to nail upon the castle-gate; and if he refused, the bailiff of the manor to have power to stop his coach, and take a shoe from off one of the horses feet." Formerly plain iron shoes only were given, with their names stamped upon them, but now none but gilt ones, which are placed over the judges seat in the castle; many of them are very curious, but this given by his Highness eclipses all.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 30. Late yesterday evening, the Hon. Capt. Packenham, and Isaac Corry, Esq; by the express command of his Excellency, sealed up the doors of every office in the ordnance-department. All business is suspended, and the various officers remain in a state of the most humiliating suspense.—It seems to be the determined purpose of his Excellency, to probe to the bottom the cause of the vast expence this department has been to the nation, and that particularly in a time of profound peace.

The following circumstance, it is said, tended to facilitate the inquiry into the affairs of the ordnance:—His Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham accepted of an invitation to dine with Lord Earlfort, and in his way through H——t street, his carriage was stopped by a number of coaches that were drawn up to a house on the opposite side of the street. When his Excellency had reached Lord Earlsfort's, he asked, what gentleman owned the house at which there were such a number of carriages? Lady Earlsfort informed him, that he was *a Clerk of the Ordnance!* He then inquired the amount of his salary, and was informed that it was about an hundred a-year. "That's very extraordinary," observes his Lordship, "if, without any other resources, he can keep such an expensive house and see such splendid company, he must be a surprising manager!"

It was no hasty resolve of the Marquis in turning every individual out of the ordnance. What first led to suspicion was the great difference in their returns. Since January last, the Marquis has been calling for these accounts; no two accounts agreed. All appeared either in confusion, or fabricated for evasion. Finding there was no end to this, with a decision that must reflect everlasting honour on the name of Temple, the whole was taken out of their hands, and placed where investigation has justified every suspicion.

Mr Ralph Ward, surveyor-general and comptroller of the laboratory belonging to the board of ordnance, put an end to his life in the Castle garden, by opening the arteries of his neck with a penknife. He was found by his servant, on the 1st of September in the morning, weltering in his blood, but not dead. By the assistance of surgeons called by his distracted family, he lingered out existence till the afternoon of the 3d, possessing speech and mental faculties till the moment he expired.

Dublin, Sept. 10. From the frequency and amount of failures within a short space of time past, the whole metropolis has been in a state of consternation for the last week. Yesterday the alarm was raised with fresh violence, in consequence of letters received in town from the north; and so universal was the panic caused, that few bills were discounted at the national bank, though the applications were numerous, and the parties possessed of solvency and character.

MARRIAGES.

Sept 3. The Rev. Mr James Steven, minister of the gospel Crown Court, Covent Garden, London, to Miss Margaret Cross in the Abbey parish, Paisley.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr William Bell, merchant in Dundee, to Miss Annie Young, eldest daughter of Mr John Young, writer in Edinburgh.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr William Sprott, solicitor at law, to Miss Isabella Boyd, daughter of the late Mr Archibald Boyd, sometime in the service of the East-India Company.

6. At Dryden, the seat of Count Lockhart of Lee, Thomas Farquharson, Esq; to Miss Macleod, eldest daughter of Donald Macleod of Geanies, Esq;

7. At Lambeth church, Mr Christopher Reeves, hair-merchant, of Warwick-street,

Golden ſquare, aged 30, to Mrs Amelia Coulthurſt, of Lambeth walk, aged 80. This is her fourth huſband, and Mr Reeves's third wife. The lady has 30,000l

15 At Ratho-houſe, the Rev Mr William Cameron of Kirknewton, to Miſs Agnes Montgomery, from Irvine.

15. At Perth, Mr Alexander Maclum, writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Iſabella Hunter, daughter of the late Dr Hunter of Perth.

15. At Whitſide, Mr Robert Banks junior, accountant in Stirling, to Miſs Eliza Bennet, daughter of the late Rev Mr Patrick Bennet of Whitſide.

16. At Edinburgh, William Wemyſs, Eſq; of Wemyſs, M P. for the county of Fife, to Miſs Erſkine, eldeſt daughter of Sir William Erſkine of Torry

Lately, at Glaſgow, Brevet-Major James Campbell, of the 42d foot, to Miſs Jeanie Houſton, daughter of the late Alexander Houſton, Eſq; of Jordanhill.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 26. At Naples, her Sicilian Majeſty, of a Prince.

28. At London, the Counteſs Delaware, of a daughter.

Sept 3. At Cadeby, in Lincolnſhire, Mrs Mackenzie of Seaforth, of a ſon and heir.

5 At Allanbank, Mrs Stuart of Allanbank of a ſon.

9. At London, the Counteſs of Stanhope, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Aug 14. At Craigton, in Sutherlandſhire, Capt William Maclean, late of the 40th foot, and ſince of the Sutherland fenſibles.

17. At Stanmore, Middleſex, Mrs Drummond, wife of George Drummond, Eſq; banker at Charing-croſs, and daughter of the Rt Hon. Thomas Harley.

24. At Fyrith, in Roſsſhire, Capt. William Douglas of the marines.

27. At Leith, Mr David Maclaren, merchant.

28. Mr George Lindſay, ſurveyor of the cuſtoms at Inverneſs.

28. At Calais, Eliſabeth Counteſs Dowager of Briſtol, commonly called the Ducheſs of Kingſton

30. At Edinburgh, Dame Catharine Livingſtone, Lady Home, widow of Sir James Home of Blackadder, Bt

30. At Liverpool, whilſt the barber was ſhaving his head, Walter Green, M. D. eminent in his profeſſion, and well known for his tranſlations of Horace, Virgil, &c.

Lately, at Hoy, Jean Stewart, ſpouſe to the Rev Mr Robert Sands, miniſter of the goſpel at Hoy.

Lately, in France, the Duke d'Augillon, who was ſecretary of ſtate at the death of Louis XV.

Lately, at Keilby, near Falkingham, Lincolnſhire, aged 107 years, Mary Ram, widow. She retained all her faculties till within a few week of her death.

Lately, at Nunney, in Somerſetſhire, in her 80th year, Mary Biſhop, who was mother to 21, grandmother to 60, and great-grandmother to 19 children, in all 100. She never had a child die.

Sept. 2 At Blighthemſtone, in the 52d year of his age his Grace George Montagu, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viſcount Mandeville, Baron Montagu of Kimbolton, knight of the garter lord lieutenant, cuſtos rotulorum, and colonel of the militia of Huntingdonſhire, high ſteward of Godmanchester, collector of the cuſtoms outwards in the port of London, preſident of the Lock Hoſpital, and LL D His Grace was one of the ſix Lords, eldeſt ſons of peers, who ſupported his preſent Majeſty's train at his coronation He was born April 6 1737; married, Oct 23 1762 to Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Sir James Dalhwood, Bt of Kirtlington, county of Oxford; by whom he had four ſons and two daughters. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, William Viſcount Mandeville, now on his travels, born Nov. 22. 1763 His Grace was the fourth Duke, and eighth Earl, of Manchester; and ſucceeded his father as Duke, May 10. 1762. He was ambaſſador at the court of France during the negotiation of the late peace.—During the adminiſtration of his friend the Duke of Portland, it was requeſted that he might have a new patent, containing a grant of his place of collector of the cuſtoms outwards, during the joint lives of himſelf and his two ſons. This was not objected to; but the miniſter thought it would not be improper to ſettle a part of the revenue upon the Ducheſs during her life. While this was under conſideration the face of affairs changed, and all that adminiſtration loſt their power. Ever ſince that time, the buſineſs lay upon the ſhelf, neglected, till the unexpected death of the Duke, ſince which Mr Pitt has, in a very handſome manner, given a freſh grant to the family and ſettled the income of the place juſt in the way that the Duke of Portland wiſhed it ſhould have been.

2. At Darnway, Lady Margaret Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Moray.

2. The Rev. Dr William Morgan, formerly rector of the pariſh of Kingſton, Jamaica, and lately appointed profeſſor of philoſophy in the Mariſchal college, Aberdeen.

4 At Charlton-hill, near Shrewſbury, Lt-Col Bycott.

4 At Edinburgh, Mr James Rigg.

5. At St Andrew's, Mrs Iſabel Craigie Smyth, widow of the deceaſed Robert Smyth, Eſq; of Gibliſton.

6. At

6. At London, in her 100th year, the relict of Baron Hope, formerly ambaſſador from the States of Holland.

6 In his 42d year, Alexander Dewar, diſtiller at Blackhall

6 At Edinburgh, Mrs Marion Wilſon of Princedoes.

6 At Haddington, Miſs Iſabella Henderſon, daughter of the late John Henderſon of Leaſton, Eſq;

6. James Coulter, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow.

6. In Ireland Ralph Ward, Eſq; ſurveyor-general and comptroller of the laboratory of the ordnance-office in that kingdom [p. 465.]

8. In an advanced age, Mr William Auchincloſs, late linen-draper in Glaſgow

9. At Elgin, in his 91ſt year, John Innes of Dunkinty, Eſq;

10. At London, Lt Gen. James Cunninghame, Colonel of the 45th foot, and M. P. for Eaſt Grinſtead.

10. At St Andrew's, Miſs Charlotte Iſabella Campbell, youngeſt daughter of William Campbell, Eſq; of Fairfield

10. Mr John Grant, factor for the Earl of Elgin's lime-works at Charleſton

10. At Walton Grove, Surrey, Joſeph Banks, Eſq; LL B Chancellor of the dioceſe of York, and ſtanding Counſel to the Governors of the bounty of Queen Anne for the augmentation of the maintenance of poor clergy.

10 At Dunwoodie Green, Mr James Carruthers.

10 William Fauquier, Eſq; one of the directors of the South-ſea company.

11 At Liſbon, of the ſmall-pox, Joſeph Francis Xavier, Prince of Brazil, and heir apparent to the Crown of Portugal. He was born Aug. 21. 1761. and was married Feb. 21 1777, to the Princeſs Maria Francoiſe Benedictine, his mother's own ſiſter, who was born July 25. 1746, by whom he had no iſſue. It is remarkable the Queen married her own uncle by diſpenſation from the Pope on the 16th of June 1760, and the deceaſed Prince married his aunt.

11 At Kenſington, Thomas Tolſon, Eſq; formerly commander of an Eaſt Indiaman, who has bequeathed to the following charities and inſtitutions, viz. to the boys Charity-ſchool of St Mary, Lambeth; to the girls Charity-ſchool of the ſaid pariſh; to the Magdalen-hoſpital; to the Aſylum charity; to the Foundling hoſpital; to St Thomas's hoſpital in Southwark: to the ſick and wounded ſeamen in the merchant ſervice; to the relief of debtors for ſmall debts; to the Society for Founding Sunday Schools, and to the Society for propagating the Goſpel in foreign parts—200 l. each.

12. At Kincraig, Mrs Agnes Muir, widow of Mr Thomas Crichton.

12. At Auchtermuchty, Mrs Grizel Gardiner, widow of Thomas Marſhall of Hilcairnie, Eſq;

13. At Faicham, in Glengary, in her 31ſt year, Mrs Jean Roſs, only child of the deceaſed Capt. Malcolm Roſs of Pitcalny, and ſpouſe of Alexander Macphe'ſon writer in Inverneſs.

13 At Edinburgh, Walter Dunbar, Eſq;

15 At London, Sir Charles Aſgill, Bt. His firſt outſet in life was at a banking houſe in Lombard ſtreet, as out-door collecting clerk. From this inferior ſituation he progreſſively roſe by his merit to the firſt department in the houſe; and ſoon after marrying an amiable woman, with a fortune of 25 000 l. immediately joined his name to the firm. This lady dying without iſſue, Sir Charles married the preſent Lady Aſgill, by whom he had ſeveral children. In 1749 he was choſen alderman of Candlewick ward, and ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1756 (in which year he received the honour of knighthood), and that of lord-mayor in 1758. He reſigned his alderman's gown, July 1. 1777.—It is ſaid he has died worth upwards of 160,000 l. the principal part of which devolves to his ſon, Capt Aſgill of the firſt regiment of foot guards, the ſame gentleman who, during the American war, had nearly fallen a ſacrifice to the indignation of the coloniſts, and was ſaved by the interceſſion of maternal tenderneſs with the French court.

15. At Bridge-end of Cruden, Miſs Barbara Machray.

17. At Kirkaldy, Mr James Fergus, merchant.

18 At Minnigaff, the Rev. Mr Ebenezer Stott, miniſter of the goſpel in that pariſh.

18 At Buxton Wells, the Hon and Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham. The deanry is in the gift of the crown, and worth at leaſt 2000 l. per annum

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gordon, widow of Lt-Gen Gordon of Auchintoul.

21. At Dublin, Edward Bellingham Swan, Eſq; M. P. one of the commiſſioners of the impreſt-office, and for managing the ſtamp-duties.

22. At London, the Rt Hon the Counteſs of Lancſborough.

22 At Shadwell, Capt. William Forſter, many years commander of a ſhip in the Jamaica trade; and who in the dreadful gale of wind which happened on the 17th of September 1782, in his ſhip the Belle, ſaved Admiral Graves, with part of his crew, belonging to the Ramillies, at the time the Ville de Paris, and other ſhips of war, foundered on their paſſage from the Weſt Indies

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Stuart, wife of Colonel Stuart of the 63d foot.

26 At Newington Butts, Mr George Robertſon, landſcape painter.

27. At

27. At his houſe in Privy Garden Sir Robert Taylor, Knt, Architect and Surveyor to the Bank, and father of Michael Angelo Taylor, Eſq; Member for Poole in Dorſetſhire.

28. At Edinburgh, Robert Wright, Eſq;

Lately, at Whiteley Wood, near Sheffield, aged 84, Mr Thomas Bolſover, who was the firſt inventor of plated metal.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Aug. 30. to grant the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Rt Hon. John Griffin, Lord Howard of Walden, K. B. and General of his Majeſty's forces, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Lord Braybrooke, Baron of Braybrooke, in the county of Northampton; with remainder to Richard Aldworth Neville, of Billingbear, in the county of Berks, Eſq; and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

alſo to grant the like dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Rt Hon. Jeffery Lord Amherſt, K. B and General of his Majeſty's forces, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Baron Amherſt of Montreal, in the county of Kent; with remainder to his nephew William Pitt Amherſt, Eſq; and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

to preſent the Rev. John Fernie to the church and pariſh of Dunfermline, in the preſbytery of Dunfermline, vacant by the death of the Rev Thomas Fernie

alſo to preſent the Rev. Archibald Robertſon to the church and pariſh of Kildalton, in the preſbytery of Kintyre, and iſland of Iſlay, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Woodrow.

From other Papers.

On Friday Sept. 12. the univerſity of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine upon the following gentlemen, after they had paſſed the uſual public and private trials.

From Jamaica.

Mr Geo. M'Farquhar Lawſon, *De Calculo Urinario & Lithontripticis*

From St Chriſtopher's.

Mr Anth. George Forbes, *De Incubo.*

From England.

Mr J. Chichester Maclaurin *De Fluxus Menſtrui Indole, Cauſisque.*

Mr Thomas Garnett, *De Viſu.*

From Ireland

Mr Nicholas Bindon, *De Iſchuria.*

Mr Geo Richard Kittſon *De Febribus.*

Mr Will Jones Evans, *De Dyſpepſia.*

Mr Joſeph Sherlock, *De Exercitatione.*

Of Scotland

Mr John Eiſton, *De Ophthalmia*

Mr John Ramſay, *De Alimento Hominum.*

Mr Thomas Trotter, *De Ebrietate.*

Mr John Wilſon, *De Remediis Diureticis*

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Oct 3

	Beſt	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	23s. 0d.	21s 0d	18s 6d.
Barley,	16s. 0d.	14s 6d	13s 0d.
Oats,	13s. 9d	11s 6d	10s 0d.
Peaſe,	11s 0d.	10s 0d.	8s 6d.

New Wheat 22 s. 6 d. New Barley 16 s. 6 d. New Oats 12 s 6 d.

Edinburgh, Sept 29. Oat-meal. 0½d. Bear-meal, 8 d Peaſe meal, 8 d

The Edinburgh Bill of Burials for September.

Burial places	*Males*	*Females*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	17	26	43
Weſt-kirk, -	16	18	34
Canongate, -	15	15	30
Calton, - -	14	13	27
Total,	62	72	134

AGE.				DISEASES, &c N°	
Under	2	48		Aged — —	13
Between	2 & 5	9		Aſthma — —	1
	5 & 10	4		Bowelhive — —	8
	10 & 20	7		Childbed — —	1
	20 & 30	7		Chincough — —	2
	30 & 40	13		Cold — — —	1
	40 & 50	8		Conſumption —	37
	50 & 60	11		Fever — —	17
	60 & 70	12		Flux — —	1
	70 & 80	12		Gout — —	1
	80 & 90	3		Iliac paſſion —	1
	90 & 100	0		Killed by accident	2
				Meaſles — —	2
		134		Palſy — — —	3
				Smallpox — —	21
				Stillborn — —	7
Decreaſed 27				Suddenly — —	1
				Swelling —	1
				Teething — —	11
				Water in head —	3

PRICES OF STOCKS, Sept 15.

Bank Stock, ſhut, 176¾ a ⅞ a ⅝ for the open.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785 113⅜ a ⅝
3 per cent. con. 74⅜ a ½.
Navy and Victualling Bills, 1¾ diſc.
Lottery Tickets 16 l 2 s 6 d. a 3 s.
Iriſh Tickets, 7 l 10 s. a 9 s. 6 d.

Oct. 3.

Bank Stock, 176⅛ a ¼.
3 per cent red 75⅛
3 per cent con. 74⅝ a ¾.
5 per cent. Ann 1784, 113½ a ⅝.
India Bonds, 72 s. prem.
Lottery Tickets, 16 l 5 s. 6 d. a 6 s.
Iriſh Tickets, 7 l. 8 s. a 7 s. 6 d.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

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MEMOIRS of the late DUCHESS of KINGSTON.

ELISABETH CHUDLEIGH was deſcended from an ancient family ſituated in Devonſhire. One of her male anceſtors had a naval command in the reign of Queen Eliſabeth, and gallantly acquitted himſelf in the memorable defeat of the Spaniſh Armada. The father of Miſs Chudleigh was a Colonel in the army; who dying when ſhe was at an early age, his relict had the care of a daughter devolved on her, with little more than the uſual penſion allotted the widow of an officer for their mutual ſubſiſtence. Thus narrowed in fortune, Mrs Chudleigh prudently availed herſelf of the beſt ſubſtitute for money—good connections. Theſe the rank, ſituation, and habits of her huſband had placed within her power. She hired an houſe fit, at that leſs refined period of time, for a faſhionable town reſidence; and ſhe accommodated an inmate for the purpoſe of adding to the ſcantineſs of her income. Her daughter Eliſabeth was ſoon diſtinguiſhed for a brilliancy of repartee, and for other qualities highly recommendatory, becauſe extremely pleaſing. An opportunity for the diſplay of them to every advantage the poſſeſſor could reaſonably deſire offered, at a moment when fortune was benignantly diſpoſed. The father of our preſent Sovereign had his court at Leiceſter Houſe. Mr Pulteney, who then

blazed as a meteor in the hemiſphere of oppoſition, was honoured with the particular regard of the Prince of Wales. Miſs Chudleigh was introduced to Mr Pulteney; and he obtained her, at the age of about eighteen, the appointment of a maid of honour to the Princeſs of Wales. Mr Pulteney did more than thus place her in an elevated ſtation; he endeavoured to cultivate her underſtanding. To him Miſs Chudleigh read; and with him, when ſeparated by diſtance, ſhe literally correſponded. Some improvement ſhe obtained by this advantage, but the extreme vivacity of her nature prevented any conſiderable acquirements. Her maxim on every ſubject was, according to her own expreſſion, to be "ſhort, clear, and ſurpriſing." A voluminous author was, conſequently, her averſion; and a prolix ſtory, however intereſting, diſguſted her merely from the circumſtance of prolixity.—With ſuch a pupil Mr Pulteney could laugh, and, in deſpair of his literary inſtruction making any deep impreſſion on the mind of his adopted fair one, he changed the ſcene, and endeavoured to initiate her in the ſcience of œconomy inſtead of books.

The ſtation to which Miſs Chudleigh was advanced, combined with many perſonal attractions, produced a number of admirers: ſome of actual, others of expectant titles. Among the former was his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, whom Miſs Gunning had afterwards the good fortune to obtain for a conſort. The Duke was paſſionately fond of Miſs Chudleigh, and the ardour with which he preſſed his ſuit, attained the end he then wiſhed to accompliſh, which was a ſolemn engagement on the part of Miſs Chudleigh, that on his return from making a tour, for which he was preparing, ſhe would become his wife. There were reaſons why this event ſhould not immediately take place; that the engagement would be fulfilled at the ſpecified time, both parties conſidered as a moral certainty. A mutual pledge was given and accepted; the Duke commenced his propoſed tour, and the parting condition was, that he ſhould write by every opportunity; Miſs Chudleigh, of courſe, was reciprocally bound to anſwer his Grace's Ovidian epiſtles. Thus the arrangement of fortune ſeemed to have united a pair, who poſſibly might have experienced much happineſs in the union; for between the Duke of Hamilton and Miſs Chudleigh there was a ſimilarity of diſpoſition. They were not, however, to be joined. Diſtruſt was to take place of unbounded confidence; and they were mutually to be diſſatisfied with each other, without either being culpable. Miſs Chudleigh had an aunt whoſe name was Hanmer; at her houſe Captain Hervey, the late Earl of Briſtol, viſited. To this gentleman Mrs Hanmer became ſo exceedingly partial, that ſhe favoured his views on her niece, and engaged her efforts, to effect, if poſſible, a matrimonial connection.—There were two difficulties which would have been inſurmountable, had they not been oppoſed by the fertile genius of a female. Miſs Chudleigh diſliked Capt. Hervey, and ſhe was betrothed to the Duke of Hamilton. To render the laſt nugatory, the letters of his Grace were intercepted by Mrs Hanmer, and his ſuppoſed ſilence giving offence to her niece, ſhe worked ſo ſucceſsfully on her pride, as to induce her to abandon all thoughts of the lover whoſe paſſion ſhe had cheriſhed with delight. A conduct the reverſe of that imputed to the Duke was obſerved by Captain Hervey. He was all which aſſiduity could dictate, or attention perform. He had daily acceſs to Miſs Chudleigh, and each interview was artfully improved by the aunt, to the promotion of her own views. The letters of his Grace of Hamilton, which regularly arrived, were as regularly ſuppreſſed; until piqued beyond longer endurance, Miſs Chudleigh was prevailed on to accept the hand of Capt. Hervey, and by a private marriage, to enſure a participation of his future honours and fortune. The ceremony was performed in a private chapel adjoining the country manſion of Mr Merril. The only ſurviving witneſs is a woman conſiderably advanced in years, who was a ſervant in the family.

On a review of life every reflecting mind may eaſily trace the predominant good or evil experienced to ſome wilful error, or injudicious miſtake, which operated as a determinate cauſe, and gave the colour to our fate. This was the caſe with Miſs Chudleigh, for the hour in which ſhe became united with Captain Hervey proved to her the origin of every ſubſequent unhappineſs. There is a compliment to the dead exacted by uſage; conformably to which we treat their names with